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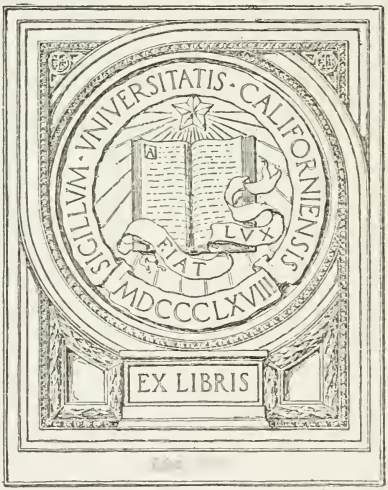

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LESSON REVIEWS

For use in connection with

MARSHALL'S BUSINESS SPELLER

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Lesson Reviews

(For use with "Marshall's Business Speller.")

This book has been prepared as an aid in teaching words by the method presented in the above-named text.

At the outset, the pupils should be made to understand clearly that the work is to be very much more than mere spelling, and that the meaning, the use, and the structure of words are of even more importance than the spelling.

The general matter in Part I, (pages 5 to 30) should be used mainly for reference, in answering the questions given in the Quiz at the end of each lesson, beginning on page 32. The explanatory lessons in Part I should be read by the students, and they should be required to know what is meant by such terms as, *syllable, accent, root, prefix, suffix, derivative, diacritical marks,* etc.

It is well, when convenient, to have lists of the prefixes, suffixes, and roots on the blackboard, and have occasional special drills in the meaning and use of these. The students should form the habit of grouping words according to derivation, and be able to cite words derived from given roots. The following are good suggestive drill questions:

Why is *c* not doubled in *decorate?*

Account for the *e* in *singeing* and *peaceable.*

Show how *traction* and *contract* are related.

What is the connection between *pneumonia* and *pneumatic?*

Name two near relatives to the word, *automobile.*

Name all the words you can think of that are derivatives of *litera.*

Hundreds of similar questions will readily occur to the alert teacher. These make word-study *interesting,* because they make the students *think.*

USE OF THE DICTIONARY. There are few schools where it is practical to have all the members of the class consult an unabridged dictionary in looking up the structure and derivation of words. When such work is required in the quizzes, it may be assigned to a committee of several students, who may report at the next recitation. The value of the "dictionary habit" should be constantly urged, however. Unabridged dictionaries can always be found in the public libraries, where they may be consulted by students who do not have access to them at school or in their homes.

SPELLING RULES. There is a diversity of opinion among teachers as to the practical use of these. No doubt, some of them are helpful and awaken thought, but students should not be bored by being required to memorize them in a perfunctory way. It is a good plan to have occasional drills in spelling groups of words that afford examples of the rules, or exceptions to them. There should be frequent drills in writing lists of derivatives where final *e* is dropped, where *y* is changed to *i,* and where final consonants are doubled because of accent, or suffixes.

We suggest the following lists for such reviews. Have the pupils review the rules before giving them these tests:

TEST ONE—(Rules I, II and III).

making	dyeing	tracing	peaceable
sparring	beauteous	dining	occurred
beginning	indelible	hatter	sauciness
business	whereabouts	happily	practicing
referable	chagrined	rebelled	combated
slavish	forgetting	traceable	ceaseless
sparing	handicraft	dinning	sharing
concurring	Japanese	hater	ceasing
flyer	outrageous	tardily	herein
referring	tonic	unfitted	lineman
hoping	remittance	horseshoeing	lining
excelling	gloominess	mannish	truly
pneumatic	japanned		

Rules IV and V are sufficiently covered by the lists given in the text.

TEST TWO—Rules VI, VII, VIII and IX).

mosquitoes	zeros	mottoes	skillful
welfare	wellspring	fulsome	proceedings
exceedingly	supersede (from	succeed	investigator
janitor	*sedere,* to sit)	creator	trios
solos	testator	potatoes	destroyer
welldoing	tyros	fulfill	preceding
procedure	wellwisher	acceded	controller
producer	concede	designer	negroes
tomatoes	defender	pianos	murderer
well-bred	tobaccos	full-grown	pronouncer
intercede (from	fullness	seceding	conductor
cedere, to pass)	precede	decorator	heroes
instructor	performer	halos	cupful

SUGGESTION. Have the pupils illustrate the use of the following: *altogether, all together; already, all ready; all right,* (there is no authority for the form "alright"); *cupfuls, cupsfull; always, all ways; allwork* (a maid of allwork), and other similar forms.

LESSONS 13 TO 20.

These easy monosyllables (although many of them are often misspelled), have been offered as good spelling drills, especially for the younger grade of learners, backward students in night schools, etc. Most of the words are of such common use and so simple in form as to require no special study as to structure or origin. A few like *bisque, merge, punt, etch,* etc., may be unfamiliar to the learners. The teacher should make sure that the students know the meaning of all words that they spell.

LESSON 21.

ROOTS. 13. L. *mille,* a thousand and *annus,* a year; 14. L. *nomen,* a name; 19. L. *malus,* bad; 20. Gr. *agon,* strife; 22. L. *facere,* to make; 23. L. *finis,* limit or end.

PREFIXES. 4. *ex,* out of; 17. *super,* more than; 20. *ant,* against.

SUFFIXES. 5. *ics,* pertaining to; 7. *ward,* direction; 12. *ic,* like; 16. *ice,* condition; 20. *ize,* to make; 22. *ty,* state of being.

LESSON 22.

ROOTS. 1. L. *dicere,* to say or speak, (*contradict* = "to speak against"); 3. L. *ducere,* to lead, (*educate* = "to lead out, or draw out powers or faculties"); 5. L. *tendere,* to stretch, to direct one's course, (attention = "act of directing the mind toward"); 20, Gr. *techne,* art.

SUFFIXES. 3. *or,* one who; 5. *ion,* act of; 9. (composition = "act of composing"); 10. *age,* collection, (baggage = "collection of bags"); 23. *an,* pertaining to, (Wesleyan = "follower of Wesley"); 25. *age,* collection, (verbiage = "collection of words," in the sense of "too many words").

RULES. 2. Rule II. 10. Rule III.

LESSON 23.

ROOTS. 1. Gr. *legein,* to speak, or talk, (dialogue = "a talk between two"); 5. L. *positum,* to place, (opposition = "act of placing against"); 11. Gr. *kyklos,* a circle and *paideia,* education (related to pedagogue, pedagogy, etc.); 23. L. *manus,* the hand; 24. L. *videre,* to see, (provide = "state of seeing for").

RULE I relates to Nos. 3, 18, 24 and 25. (Final *e* is dropped in each).

PRONUNCIATION. Christmas (krĭs'mas); jaundice (jän'dĭs); jesuit (jĕz'ū ĭt); chamois (shăm'mĭ); bronchial (brong'kĭ ăl); interesting, ĭn'ter ĕst ing; romance (rō măns').

LESSON 24.

ROOTS. 6. L. *mittere,* to send, (remit = "act of sending back"); 7. Gr. *graphein,* to write, and Gr. *tele* far, (Compare with *telephone, telescope,* etc.); 14. L. *populus,* the people; 23. L. *cedere,* to go or pass.

SUFFIXES. 1. *ous,* (various = "full of changes"); 4. *ance,* (annoyance = "state of being annoyed"); 9. *ard* or *art,* hard (A German root, but mostly in words of French origin, meaning, one who has, in a high or excessive degree, the quality expressed by the root, as *drunkard,* one who drinks hard; *bragart,* one who brags hard, etc.); 17. *al,* (mechanical = "like a machine"); 22. L. *signum,* mark or sign, (assignment = "state or act of assigning"); 24. ous, (In *spontaneous,* "having the quality of acting, or prone to act on impulse," that is, without direction or reflection).

RULES. 1. Rule II. 6. Rule III. 18. Rule IV. (*ize* following a complete word).

LESSON 25.

ORIGINAL SENTENCES. Require the sentences to *mean something* and to suggest the relation in which a word is used. The more of the required words in one sentence, the better. Let students use derivatives of the words, if they wish, as *rehearsal,* instead of *rehearse; plausibly, estimated,* etc. For example, "We *inquisitive* folks wondered whether the *proceeds* of the play they were *rehearsing* would be as much as was *estimated,* and whether, as we *plausibly* inferred, the sum would be given to the library fund." Encourage the pupils to exercise their ingenuity in putting as many words as possible into one sentence. (See note in text, page 39.)

SUFFIXES. 1. *ive,* (talkative = "one who talks too much"). This suffix, and *ous, ish, ic,* etc., usually indicate an intensification of the quality expressed by the root, as *zealous,* very full of zeal; *selfish,* very considerate of self; etc. Have the pupils suggest other examples. 4. *y,* abounding in; (Drowsy is from an old Saxon root meaning, to fall, or sink down, or to slumber, hence the common phrase "to fall asleep." *Drown* and *drunk* are doubtless allied). 17. *ile,* that may be (*docile* is from L. *docere,* to teach).

The English of this word is "teachable," but the latinized form is more often applied to children or to the lower animals, and means, "easily controlled," as, "a docile child," or "a docile elephant." *Doctor* and *disciple* are near relatives of *docile*).

LESSON 26.

SUFFIXES. 4. *ent,* one who; 6. *al,* relating to; 7. *ful,* abounding in; 10. *ment,* state of; 15. *y,* state of, or place of; 16. *y,* pertaining to; (This suffix varies considerably and its exact significance is often rather hard to

define, as *duchy, haberdashery, hostelry, jewelry;* in the last two words, *r* is added for "euphony," or to soften the sound).

SPELLING RULES. 2. Exception to Rule I, (The final *e* is retained to preserve the syllabification). 7. Rule VI (single *l* in unhyphenated compounds). 10. Because the suffix does not begin with a vowel.

LESSON 27.

The light requirements of the Quiz in this lesson may be supplemented by asking the students to give "relatives" (words having the same roots) as the following: *encourage, consolidate, ventilation, circumference.* The word, *Presbyterian,* makes a good study. (See *priest, bishop* and *presbyter* in the dictionary.)

LESSON 28.

ROOTS. 3. L. *volens,* the will. (This root is not given in the list. In the few cases of this kind, the enterprising pupil will consult the dictionary); 8. L. *scribere,* to write. (This word has a large family of relatives, as *describe, scripture, transcription,* etc. Ask the class for some of them.) 14. Two Greek roots involved here, *bios,* life, and *graphein,* to write. Compare derivatives from *graphein* with those of the Latin, *scribere* and *scriptum,* as *photograph* and *descriptive.* 16. Two Greek roots, *astron,* and *nemo,* to distribute, regulate, or number; hence, *astronomer* = "one who classifies or distributes the stars."

1 and 5, Rule VI. Both words are unhyphenated compounds.

SUFFIXES. 3. *eer,* one who (*volunteer* = "one who wills"); 8. *er,* one who; 10. *ate,* to make (*certify* + ate = "to make certain or sure"); 11. *ic,* relating to (*Lunatic* and *lunacy* are from *luna,* the moon. It was an ancient belief that madness came from gazing on the moon. Hence, the slang word "loony" or "luny"); 21. *or,* one who (*er* is Anglo Saoxn; *or* is Latin. Ask for examples of each).

LESSON 29.

PRONUNCIATION. ĕgz ạst'ed, kạ kā'shăn, sweet, cō ăd jū'tor, īs'ō lā ted or ī'sō lā ted.

SENTENCE SUGGESTIONS. A *statue* of the *ascetic* old monk stands at the entrance of the monastery. The *statute* forbids the use of crystalline *acetic* acid in the manufacture of vinegar. (Watch the pronunciation of ăs cĕt'ic and ā cē'tic.)

Good Words in this Lesson for special study: Manager from *manus,* the hand (This word, also *manage,* formerly referred only to the training and control of horses); *laudable; desolate* (from L. *solus,* alone, hence, to make lonely; compare with *solitary, solo, solely, soliloquy,* etc.) *epitaph,* Gr. *epi* upon, and *taphos,* a tomb. Compare with *epigram, epitome, epistle, epithet, episode* (one *p* in all there), and *cenotaph.*

LESSON 30.

PREFIXES. 4. *ad,* to (Fr. *jour,* day (*adjourn* = "to the next day"); 15. *re,* again; 20. *ac,* to (*accurate* is from L. *curare,* to take care, or from *cura,* care. Literally, "taking great care to be right.") 21. *ex,* out (*emere,* to take; hence, *exempt* = *"to take out"*).

13. Rule I. Because the suffix does not begin with a vowel.

SUFFIXES. 18. *al,* relating to, (L. *foedus,* a league, akin to *fides,* faith; hence the fundamental idea in *federal* and its related words is, "keeping faith with one another"). 21. *ion,* act of doing.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS. What is the meaning of *suicide?* What other words end in *cide?* *Whiskey* comes from an old English word meaning "water." The Gaelic word for this drink, "usquebaugh," means literally "water of life." *Porcelain* takes its name from a beautiful shell called in the

Latin, *Cypraea porcelana*. The description, *porcelana*, is derived from *porcus*, a pig. The shell is curved like a pig's back. *Bug* is from an old Welsh word meaning a hobgoblin or scarecrow. From this we get *bogy* and *bogle*, and *buggy*, a vehicle, at first humorously called by the rustics a "bogy."

LESSON 32.

ROOTS. 3. *imago*, an image or copy. Curiously enough, *imagine* is closely related in its origin to *imitate*, which indicates an opposite mental process. 13. L. *parare*, to make ready to prepare; hence, *apparatus* means, something prepared for a purpose. (*Separation*, and *preparation* are near relatives.) 16. L. *verus*, true (related to *very*, *aver*, *verdict*, *veracious*, etc.) 23. Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure. (a barometer measures the weight or pressure of the air).

DERIVATIVES. benignant, benevolent, occurrence, curriculum, imagination, imagery, co-operate, operatic.

WITHOUT PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES. lodge, breakfast, wrestle, certain, maxim, (shoddy = *shed* (cast off) + y.) manila, herein (a compound) cataract, barometer, gross, vertebra.

LESSON 33.

ROOTS. 16. L. *bene*, well, and L. *volo*, I will, hence, benevolent = "having the *will* to do *well* by others." 17. *domus*, a house (compare with *dome*, *domicile*, *domesticated*). 20. L. *centum*, one hundred + *pedis*, a foot (hundred-footed). This word has many relatives through each of its roots. A dozen or more should be readily named, as, *centennial*, *pedant*, *cent*, *biped*, etc.

SUFFIXES. 2. *ecr*, one who; 16. *ence*, quality; 19. *less*, without; 24. *ous*, full off; 25. *tude*, state of being. Others with this suffix are *pulchritude*, (state of being beautiful), *gratitude*, *attitude*, *aptitude*, *desuetude*, (state of being out of use).

RULES. Rule I applies to *engineer*, *icicle* and *natural*.

Rule II applies to *envious*.

LESSON 34.

PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING. sȳn'ō nȳm, a word having the same, or nearly the same meaning; e. g., *false*, *untrue*; *merciful*, *pitiful*; jū'gū lär, one of the large veins in the neck; cede, to pass title from one country to another by treaty; docile (dŏs'il) teachable, or easily controlled; năr'rā tĭve, a story or account given fully and in detail.

ROOTS. *contradict*, L. *dicere*, *to speak*, (Con'radict = "to speak against or opposite to"); *educator*, L. *ducere*, to lead; *millennium*, L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year; *facile*, L. *facere*, to make (making easily); 15. *banquet* (băng'kwĕt) is widely mispronounced, băn'kwĕt. It would be quite as correct to say blăn'kĕt.

LESSON 35.

ROOTS. 12. *augurare*, to foretell. (The root seems to be from L. *avis*, a bird. The ancient augurs, or foretellers, often based their predictions on the flight of birds. Hence, *to inaugurate*, is to start something under hopeful or favorable conditions, as to inaugurate a president or governor, or some important enterprise or movement); 14. Gr. *dia*, through, and *metron*, measure; 15. Gr. *dia*, and *graphein*, to write; 21. L. *tendere*, to stretch or extend, (*extend* = "tostretch out or toward"). Good words for "group study" in this lesson are, *testify*, *abundance*, *impulse*, *prohibit*, and *mariner*.

Words of interesting origin are, *azure*, *barbecue*, (one of the few words of American Indian origin), *hazzard*, *blockade* (akin to *lock*), *aliquot*. Have a committee look them up and report.

LESSON 36.

PRONOUNCING. In the case of commonly mispronounced words, it is well to require the class to write them with syllables, accent and sound indicated. In very few schools, do the pupils have a working familiarity with diacritical marks. Until they acquire this, they cannot use a dictionary to determine pronunciations.

Lack of space shortened the quiz in this lesson.

Try the pupils with some extemporaneous discussion of: *oval* (ovum, an egg); *district,* (akin to *strict, stress, strain,* from L. *stringere,* to draw tight, to press together); *opponent* (from *ponere,* to place, akin to *compose, expose, position,* etc.); *participate,* (from *capere,* to take, related to *capture, anticipate* and many other words).

LESSON 37.

ROOTS. 2. L. *ferre, latum* (to bear, to carry). In both its forms, this important root governs the meaning of many common English words, as *refer, relation, reference, deference.* Although *ferre* has two r's, these do not appear in its derivatives, except as required by Rule III. 6. L. *dividere* = *dis* + an old Scandinavian root meaning *to part.* The word, *widow* comes from this root. It should not be confused with L. *videre,* (visum), to see, as in *provide, vision,* etc. 14. L. *deficere,* to be lacking, to fail, this root from *facere,* to make. Related to *defect, deficit,* etc. 25. L. *opus,* work, related to *operate, inoperative,* etc.

18. Rule IV. (*ize* added to the word, *neutral*).

PREFIXES. 2. *re,* back (relative = "carrying back"). The derivation of this word should not be confused with that of *relevant,* a word of somewhat similar meaning, but derived from L. *relever,* to raise, or lighten, from which we also get *lever* and *relieve.* 12. *pre,* before pretense = "to hold out before;" the same idea is in *ostensible.* 14. *de,* from, or away (deficient = "not made right"). 19. *en,* in, (*engross* = en + *gross,* large, hence, "to write in a large or coarse hand.")

PRONUNCIATION. The words referred to are often mispronounced. pree'tĕnse, gī găn'tic, en grōss', (or en grāss'), a quār'i um, hȳjeen'.

LESSON 38.

ROOTS. 15. L. *annus,* a year. 20. L. *ducere,* to lead. 21. L. *videre, visum,* to see. 23. L. *vivere,* to live.

PREFIXES. 17. *ante,* before. 20. *ad* to (adduce = "to lead to"). 21. *super,* above or over. 23. *sur,* from *super,* more than, hence, *survive,* to "live more than," or to outlive. This is the transitive verb, the intransitive means, "to continue to live."

LESSON 39.

Roots. 15. *os* (an old form of *ob,* before) (*ostensible,* (*os* + *tensum*) = "to stretch out, or before, appear, or seem.") 19. L. *verus,* true. 21. L. *miles,* a soldier (note that the *l* is not doubled in any derivative of this root, as *military, militant,* etc.) 24. L. *unus,* one, and L. *vertere, versum,* to turn, hence, *universe,* that which is turned or combined into a whole.

SUFFIXES. 4. *ful,* abounding with, *ly* manner. 11. *ence,* state of. 14. *age,* collection (this signification of the suffix usually relates to a general charge, or allowance, as *mileage, demurrage, drayage,* etc.) 22. *ary* (form of *ry*) collection (thus, summary = "a collection of sums").

RULES. 22, the final consonant is preceded by a single vowel, hence is doubled. 9, the final consonant is preceded by two vowels, and in 15 by another consonant, hence the consonant is not doubled, (Rule III).

LESSON 40.

RULES. No. 10 is hardly an exception to Rule IV, the *y* is dropped for the sake of euphony.

MEANING AND PRONUNCIATION. pān à cē'à, (Gr. *pan,* all + *akeisthai,* to cure), literally, a remedy for all diseases, hence, figuratively, a general solace or relief from affliction. bå rōōsh', a kind of double-seated carriage, vĭr'ŭ lĕnt, extremely poisonous, injurious, or deadly, as a virulent disease (L. *virus,* poison). găr'rŭ lŏŭs, inclined to prosy talk. Fĕb'rŭ å rȳ (from L. *februa,* a Roman festival of purification, which was held on the 15th of this month. fōr'tå (Ital. *forte,* strong. Ital. *piano,* soft, hence pianoforte, an instrument both soft and strong). (*corps,* (cōr) a body of men of the military. (This word is from L. *corpus,* the body, as is also the word, *corpse,* with which it is often confused.)

LESSON 41.

PREFIXES. 6. *ap.* (ad.) to. This word is interesting in its relationships. *Point* comes from L. *pungere,* to pierce or puncture; hence comes the idea in many of these derivatives, of fixing by means of a point, as *appoint, punctual, punctuate,* also *compunction,* from another meaning of *pungere,* to prick or sting, conveying the idea of pain from conscience, or remorse. 19. *con* (with or together). In *consist,* the root is L. *sistere,* to stand, hence consistent means, "the condition or quality of standing together," i. e. the one part agreeing with the other. 22. *im,* in, *immerse* is from L. *mergere,* to dip, plunge, or be covered up. *Marrow* is from this root; also *merge, emergency, merger,* etc. 25. *ad* to, *adhesion* is from L. *haerere,* to stick. Related words: *adhere, adherence, inherent, cohesion,* etc.

LESSON 43.

RULES. None of the rules given in the text covers 2, but this word illustrates a general fact or principle in spelling which might be stated as follows: When a prefix ends with a letter, which is also the initial letter of the root or another prefix that follows, the letter is doubled; e. g. *accommodate* (*c* and *m both* doubled), *immerse, accede, allow, innate, innocent, addition, command* and hundreds of others.

9. Rule I.

PRONUNCIATION. ăl'tō or âl'tō, rȧl'ler ȳ, gĕr'rȳ măn der, dēs'pĭ cà bl.

LESSON 44.

MEANINGS. *Effect* and *affect* are commonly confused and some people seem quite incapable of distinguishing between them. The two words are from the same root, L. *facere,* to make, but very different in meaning. *Effect* means to bring about or accomplish something. *Affect* means to act upon or change. Thus: "The order did not *effect* the purpose intended, although it did seriously *affect* the interests of many people." The keeper's unreasonable tales of the *voracity* of the beasts under his care, led us seriously to question his *veracity.* (Stupid or careless stenographers often confuse these two words, although they are entirely different, except in form.) See other "similar words" on pages 147-149 of the text. His inability to apply the principles of *aliquot* parts, largely *neutralized* his skill in computation.

LESSON 45.

PREFIXES. *anti,* against. *antislavery. ante,* before. *anteroom, anticipate* (both of these prefixes are often shortened to *ant, anti* is from the Greek, *ante* from the Latin). *Pro,* for (in favor of, or instead of), *forth, proslavery, pronoun, protrude, forward, protract; dis,* fundamentally, apart or away from, or separated, hence it has a negative sense in many words, as *dislike, disgrace, disavow,* etc.; *be.* The meaning of this old Anglo-Saxon prefix is often more easily apprehended than defined. Originally the same

word as *by* (as seen in *because, between, beside, bequest,* etc.) It was prefixed to many words to give them a peculiar significance, as *bewitch, bedevil, beset, beshrew,* etc.; *belate,* and *belittle* mean to make late, or make little; *bestir,* to stir one's self. These are good strong English words and deserve more use than they get.

LESSON 46.

13. Chancellor. By Rule III the *l* would not be doubled, since the accent falls on the first syllable. The doubling of the *l* comes from the fact that *chancel* is derived from L. *cancelli,* cross-bars or lattices (the chancel was originally thus enclosed). It is from this same root that we get *cancellation* with its doubled *l.* 17. This word is a relic of the days when it was commonly believed that the affairs of men were determined by the courses of the stars (*dis,* against + *aster,* a star). The word indicates a sudden misfortune or calamity, traceable to the adverse influence of the stars.

Rule 9. (*cr* and *or*) Nos. 4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14 (murderer is Anglo-Saxon. All the others are from the Latin.) *cr* is used in Latin derivatives, only when these are common words and have been in the language a long time; for instance, *designer,* and *appraiser. Or,* as a suffix, is rarely or never found in words of Anglo-Saxon derivation. The following Latin derivatives are spelled either *cr* or *or: "distrainer, exacter, instructer, mortgager, protecter, surviver, tormenter.* In most of them *or* is preferable.

LESSON 47.

PRONOUNCING. ăl tēr'nāte lȳ, scär lā tī'nā (the English root of this word was spelled either *scarlet* or *scarlat*), dŏl'ŏr ŭs, ĭn quīr'iēs (written also, *en*quiries), coŭr'tē oŭs lȳ.

The following are good words in this lesson for special dictionary study, and for comparison with their etymological relatives: *privilege,* (L. *privus,* private. *Private* is from L. *privatus,* apart from, a derivative of *privus*); *architect; allopathic; balance; paternal.*

LESSON 48.

ROOTS. 6. L. *currere,* to run (an important group.) 7. *ferre,* to bear or carry. (The earlier derivatives of *currere* and *ferre* came through the French, and in this language the *r* was single in most of the derivatives. Hence the single *r* in *refer* and *occur.* This departure from the spelling of the Latin roots is rather common in French words. Another example is the word, *letter,* which, though originally from L. *litera,* was rendered *lettre* in the old French. As *letter* came to us from the French, the two *t*'s were retained. In our direct derivatives from *litera,* as *literary, literal,* etc., the Latin form is followed. 22. L. *gratus,* thankful (another important group). 25. L. *malus,* bad (one *l* in all derivatives, as *malady, malicious, malformed,* etc.)

SUFFIXES. *ant,* being, (ignorant = "being in the state of not knowing"); 12. *ty,* state of being; 14. *ous,* like, (*barbarous,* means, literally, "like a foreigner"); 21. *ile,* pertaining to, (juvenile L. *juvenis,* young); 25. *y* (d inserted for euphony) abounding in, (malady is derived from a Latin phrase, *male habitus,* (badly kept).

LESSON 49.

ROOTS. 6. L. *dicere,* to speak. This root governs the meaning of a large group of words, as *diction, dictate, contradict, interdict, dictatorial,* etc. 14. L. *malus,* bad. (In medical language, *malignant* means also *deadly, incurable,* or *virulent.*) 25. L. *decimus,* tenth. (*December* is from *decem,* ten. Among the Romans, the year began with March, and December was the tenth month.) Have the pupils look up and analyze *decimate* and *decimeter.*

1. To preserve the soft sound of *g.*

PRONUNCIATION. It is an excellent plan to keep a list of commonly

mispronounced words on the blackboard and frequently have them pronounced at sight by members of the class. At first, use diacritical and accent marks; later on, write the words without these.

LESSON 50.

ANALYSIS. 4. *in*, not; *sanus* sound, *ty* state or condition. The state of not being sound (mentally). ("Mens sana in corpore sano," a sound mind in a sound body). 8. *day* + *ly*, like or manner (the meaning of *ly* in such words, as *daily, weekly, frequently*, etc., is not well expressed by "like" or "manner." There seems to be no word that quite expresses it.) 22. *an* (ad) to, L. *nullus*, not any. *ing*, act of; the act of reducing to nothing; 24. *dis*, apart, away from.

13. Because the word is derived from *bellum* (war). It is a general rule in English that derivatives from Latin or Greek roots follow their roots in the matter of single or doubled letters. The few exceptions to this rule are mostly words that come through the French (see our comments on Lesson 48), or where the root terminates the word, as in *anagram, inter*, (L. terra) *rebel*. The tendency is to drop one of the doubled letters in such words, as is seen in the modern spelling of *program*. 25. The final letter of the root is not doubled here, as *real* is accented on the first syllable. Rule IV requires *ize*, as *real* is a complete word.

LESSON 51.

ROOTS. 1. L. *mederi* to heal (remedy = "act of restoring to health"); 15. Gr. *hypo* under, and *krinomai*, to contend. (Compare with, *critic, hypodermic* contrast, *hypocritical* with *hypercritical*.) 17. L. *frigere*, to be cold; 25. L. *munus*, service, (*munia*, official duties) + *capere*, to take, hence, relating to a town that governs itself and makes its own laws. Related to, *immune, common, community*, etc.

LESSON 52.

SUFFIXES. 11. *y*, abounding in; 17. *ar*, pertaining to; 18. *ette*, little, (rosette = "little rose"); 19. *acy*, state of being, *Legacy*, from L. *legare* to bequeath, hence, that which is in the state of being bequeathed. *Other words: harmony, mercy, lunette, brunette, leaflet, fallacy, contumacy, idiocy.*

22. The word is a derivative of *appeal* and the final consonant is not preceded by a *single vowel*. The Latin word, however, is *pellere*, to drive, and this is the occasion of the doubled *l* in *appellant*.

ROOTS. The words are, *except, applause, occasion, appellant.*

LESSON 54.

DICTIONARY STUDY. 16. L. *migrare*, to migrate, or transfer. Hence, *immigrate* to come *into* one country from another, in distinction from *emigrate* (*e*, out) to migrate out of one country into another. The pupils should learn to use *immigrate, immigrant, emigration* and *immigration* correctly. 17. Gr. *para*, beside, and *sitos*, food. Many common words come from *para*, as *parallel, paraphrase*. *Para* also means, contrary to, as in *paradox*, (contrary to thought). 18. L. *nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure; original meaning, "carrying on trade, or business, not idle." *Neglect, negative, negligent* etc., are from *nec*. The rare word *otiose*, idle or unemployed, is from *otium*. 22. *ob*, toward, L. *noxa*, harm, (obnoxious = "condition of being harmful toward"). *Noxa* is from *nocere*, to harm; from this root come *innocent* and *innocuous*. 23. Gr. *pan*, all, *horama*, sight, from *horas* see, hence panorama = "a view or picture showing all."

RULES. Rule II, *advisable*. Rule III, *allotted*.

MISPRONUNCIATION. 8. A natural result of pronouncing hog, *hawg*, and dog, *dawg*. 23. Third syllable commonly given the short *a* sound 25. No authority for the short *a* sound so commonly given to this word.

LESSON 55.

SUFFIXES. 9. *ous*, full of; 10. *ant*, one who; 14. *ic*, full of; 16. *ous*, full of; (Hideous is from L. *hispidus*, rough or hairy, hence there is in the word a suggestion of a rough, hairy beast or monster.)

PREFIXES. 7. *dis*, away from, (hence *disgrace*, "away from, apart from grace"); 10. *in*, in, (inhabitants = "those who have residence, or habitation in"); 21. *inter*, between, (The root is L. *cursum*, running).

PRONUNCIATION. 13. This word, like *banquet*, is commonly mispronounced. 22. The dictionaries allow short *a* in this word, but cultivated speakers usually soften the sound slightly, making it nearly, or quite ä. It is a common error to p'ace the accent on the first syllable.

LESSON 56.

ROOTS. 3. L. *bellum*, war; 4. L. *tendere*, tensum, to stretch, to hold out before; 12. L. *manus*, the hand, *facere*, to make, (The original meaning of this word was "to make by hand." Now it means just the opposite, "to make by machinery.")

MEANINGS AND PRONUNCIATION. ăl ter cā'tion, a dispute or quarrel, L. *alter*, another; *prima donna* (prē'mà dŏn'nà) leading lady singer in an opera. It. *prima*, first, and *donna*, a lady; *matince* (măt ĭ nā') a musical or dramatic entertainment given in the day time. L. *matutinus*, the morning, (from Matu'a, goddess of the morning); in cŏm'pà rà ble, not to be compared. *in*, not, *com*, with, L. *par*, equal, *able*, what may be; mĭs'chĭev oŭs, harmful, causing mischief. *mischief*, is from an old English word, *meschef*, rather obscurely derived from L. *caput*, a head, and *minus*, less—that is, "less than the head, or best result," consequently "a bad result." *Chef*, Fr., and *chief*, Eng., are merely forms of L. *caput*, from which we get, *captain, capital, chapter*, etc.; *Boudoir* (bo͞o dwôr'), an elegant private room for a lady. Fr. *bouder*, to sulk or pout, hence, a room to which a sulky or offended lady might retire to pout.

LESSON 57.

ROOTS. 5. From an old English word, *erende*, a message, probably derived from L. *orire*, to rise, as the sun. From this root come, *oriental, origin, original*, etc.; 11. L. *miles*, a soldier, (an important root; "one l" in the many derivatives); 12. L. *inter*, between, and L. *ferire*, to strike; 14. *in*, in, or within, L. *ferre*, to bear or carry. (See comments on Lesson 37.)

DICTIONARY STUDY. 2. *subduc, sub* under, L. *ducere*, to lead, hence, to bring under, or conquer by force; 8. *influence, in*, in or within, L. *fluere*, to flow. The original and literal meaning of this word was "a flowing into, an influx," hence by a figure of speech, a result brought about by any steady or quiet process. There are many important derivatives, as *fluent, fluctuate, flux, influenza*, etc.; 25. *propeller, pro*, forward, and L. *pellere*, to drive. From this root we get, *compel, dispel, expel*, etc., also *pulse, propulsion, compulsion*. Like *infer*, and *confer*, etc., the form of the root in the matter of doubled letters, is not followed except as required by Rule III. Have the pupils spell several derivatives from *pellere* that illustrate this point.

LESSON 58.

DERIVATIVES. 7. *rebellion, rebelled;* 8. *gasoline, gaseous;* (Note that Rule III does not apply to derivatives from *gas*); 11. *official, officer.*

DICTIONARY STUDY. 4. abominate is from L. *omen*, a foreboding; hence the word refers to that which should be hated with an almost religious horror; *ominous, illomened*, etc., are also from this root; 15. From L. *mutilare*, to maim, or mutilate. *Mutton* is from this root; 19. Gr. *octo*, eight, *podos*, foot, (a great many common scientific names are derived from one or the other of these roots, as *octopus, octoroon, octagon, podophyllin* and

tripod. Many others come from the Latin form, *pedis*, as *pedestal, centipede,* etc.; 22. L. *fumus,* smoke; *fumes,* noxious vapors, and *fume,* to rage or become excited, are also from this root.

RULES. No. 14 (*ise* when the part before the suffix is not a complete word).

LESSON 59.

DERIVATIVES. *brevity, abbreviate; domain, dominion; grateful, gratitude; manuscript, manicure.*

SUGGESTIONS. An interesting class contest may be carried on as follows: Divide the class into two divisions, with a captain at the head of each. Then write a list of a dozen or more roots on the blackboard. Allow ten minutes for the students to write as many words as they can that are derived from these roots. The side showing the greatest number of correct words wins. The lists could be inspected by a committee representing both sides, their report being rendered the following day.

SUFFIXES. *fragile, facile; strenuous, pious; cynic, scenic; musical, partial.*

LESSON 60.

ROOTS. 7. L. *ridere,* to laugh; *risible, ridicule; ridiculosity,* was a good word in the olden times. The sibilant mouthful, *ridiculousness,* is certainly not an improvement; 17. L. *premere, pressum,* to press, *depression, pressure, compressible;* 19. L. *hausire, hausum,* to draw. Various direct derivatives, as *exhaust,* also, *haustellum,* the sucking mouth part of a fly or moth, and *haustellate,* a term used to describe insects having sucking mouth parts; 22. L. *pretium,* worth, value; an important root governing the meaning of a large group of words, including *praise, price, prize, precious, interpret* and their many delivatives. 4. The two *b*'s are required by Rule III.

PRONOUNCED: *Buffet,* a cupboard or sideboard, retains the French pronunciation bo͞of fā′; In the meaning, *a blow,* or *to strike,* the pronunciation is bŭf′fĕt. Cŏn sō mā′, häl′ĭ bŭt; ā′mŭnd; ā′prĭ cŏt; *Apricot* comes from L. *praecox,* early ripe, and, curiously enough, is related to *precocious.*

LESSON 61.

DERIVATIVES. 1. L. *pati,* to suffer. From this root and its Greek equivalent, *pathos,* come *passion, pathos, pathetic, pathology,* etc.; 5. *juiciness* (Fr. *jus,* juice) (Rule II); 22. *rhetorician, rhetorical,* (Gr. *rhetor,* an orator); 7. *Attorneys.* *y* does not change to *i* as in *fly, flies, duty, duties,* etc., for the reason that the final *y* is not preceded by a consonant (see Rule II); 17. L. *bene,* good or well, and L. *facere,* to make.

LESSON 62.

Evidence was *available* to show that the statement was not *malicious* and that the author's *guaranty* as to its truth was unequivocal and *specific.*

PREFIXES. *a* at, (literally, *at shame*) *be,* to make, (to make aware); *with,* against (Originally, in a hostile sense, as, to take away something that had been given); *a,* apart from. Hence, one's *avocation* is what he does aside from, or apart from his regular calling or *vocation.* (Let the pupils suggest examples, illustrating the correct use of these two words.)

LESSON 63.

RULES. *Organize* exemplifies Rule IV; *Recognize* is an exception, as the part before the suffix is not a complete word; 16. Rule I, gray (e) + ty; 1. calicoes; 19. jockeys.

SUGGESTION. Interesting words for special discussion,—*calaboose* (Spanish *calaboza,* a dungeon); *cyclone,* (a circular storm); *morphine* (from Morpheus, the god of dreams); *initiate,* and *hemorrhage,* (Gr. *haima,* blood,

and *rhein,* to flow); *intelligence* (L. *inter,* between, and L. *legere,* to gather or choose; hence, the quality of choosing or gathering knowledge from many sources). Such discussions as the foregoing are desirable whenever there may be time for it. A main purpose of the book is to get students to *form the habit of thinking about* the words they use.

LESSON 65.

ROOTS. 18. L. *gratus,* thankful, or pleasing. Compare *congratulations, gratitude, ungrateful,* etc.; 24. L. *amator,* a lover; *amateur* is commonly but incorrectly used as a synonym for *novice* or *beginner.* People say, "O, I am a mere amateur," implying unskillfulness. An amateur pursues a game or art for the love of it rather than for gain, and may or may not be skillful. (For interesting and helpful studies of many similarly misused words, see "Marshall's Business English.")

PREFIXES. 16. *sub,* under; 23. L. *infra,* under; the word is from a Latin comparative meaning, lower. *Infra* is frequent as a prefix, especially in scientific or anatomical terms, as *infraocular,* below the eyes. 25. *ob,* toward; *observe* is from L. *servare,* to heed, protect, preserve, or observe; an important root with many derivatives.

SUFFIXES. *Forward, homeward; nugatory, inflammatory; progressive, evasive; domineer, engineer.*

LESSON 66.

RULES. 3. Rule II; 5. Rule I; 7. Rule I (bile + ous); 14. Rule I; 19. Rule I (force + ible).

ROOTS. 14. L. *visum,* to see; (revise = "to see again"). 20. Gr. *graphein,* to write; (Graphite is a form of pure carbon used in making pencils); 23. Philologists differ as to the origin of this word. It may come from French, *par degres,* (by degree) or from *pied de grue* (crane's foot) from the branching appearance of the diagrams of geneological trees); 17. *alumni.*

LESSON 67.

ROOTS. 1. L. *missum,* to send; 15. L. *litera,* a letter, ("one *t* in the many derivatives of this root"); 17. Through the French from L. *extendere,* to spread out or extend. ("Influenced also by Eng. stand."—Webster); 19. L. *pendulus,* hanging; 21. Gr. *doxa,* praise or opinion, and *logos,* a word or discourse; 24. Gr. *phos,* light; *graphein,* to write. The Greek roots in both of the last two words have many derivatives which will readily occur to bright students, e. g., *orthodox, phosphorus, phonograph, decalogue,* etc.

DICTIONARY STUDY. 11. This is from an old Norse, or Icelandic word, *happ,* meaning chance or good luck. From it we get *happy, perhaps, mayhap, haphazard, mishap,* etc. (*Hazard* is from a Spanish root, meaning misfortune or disaster); 23. L. *mort,* dead, and *gage,* a pledge. According to Kent and other law writers, it was called a mortgage ("dead pledge") because the property involved became lost or dead if the mortgager failed to meet the conditions of the contract; 25. L. *eminere,* to stand out, to be prominent. Stenographers should not confuse *eminent* with *imminent* (impending). Other words from *eminere* are eminence, preëminent, etc.

LESSON 68.

DERIVATIVES. 4. *mimicry, mimicker, mimicking.* (*k* is inserted to preserve the hard sound of *c.* This word is from Gr. *mimos,* an actor); 10. *legality, illegal, legalize* (Rule IV). L. *lex, legis,* law. The original and literal meaning of the root is "that which lies or is fixed." It appears in many languages, and there are many and varied derivatives, as *lie, ledger, ledge, legitimate, legislate,* etc.; 11. *attachment, attachable.* An interesting word which comes through the French, from the Celtic, *tac, tack,* a nail. From it

come also, *tack, attack, attache* (ăt tă shā'); 12. *eraser, erasure,* L. *eradere, erasus,* to rub out, from *radere,* to scrape. Allied words are *rase,* (or raze), *razor, rodent* (a gnawing animal), *razee,* etc.

LESSON 69.

PRONOUNCING AND MEANINGS: cō̄ pā', a kind of carriage; ăs'fălt or ăs fălt', mineral tar; bō̄'le vär or bō̄'le värd, a broad avenue; mŭ zē'ŭm, a collection of natural or other curiosities. dĕz zērt', pastry, fruits, etc., at the end of a meal. dē'pō (Eng.) Fr. dă pō', a place of storage. In the United States a railway passenger station, but *station* is the better designation—freight *depot,* passenger *station.* ăp pā rā'tŭs.

Good words for special study are, *pumpkin* (from Gr. *pepon,* ripened in the sun, *pompian,* and *pumpion,* are old names: "punkin" still persists among the illiterate). *navigable,* (L. *navis,* a ship), *debtor, revival, authority* (from L. *augere,* to increase, or produce, *author, auction* and *augment* are from this root).

LESSON 70.

ROOTS. 3. L. *levare,* to raise, and *levis,* light; *lever, relevant, levity, levant, elevate, levitation;* 13. Gr. *monos,* single, alone, and *polein,* to sell; *monotone, monologue, monotony, monogram, monarch;* 15. (See 11, Lesson 68, this book); 16. L. *esse,* to be, essential, quintessence; 17. prefixes, *re* and *ad* + *legare,* to bind; *alloy, allay, ally,* and *ligament,* are all from this root. (*Rally,* means to bring troops or other forces together for offence or defence, hence the expression, "political rally"); 19. L. *positum,* to place, *disposition, deposit, position,* and many others; 21. L. *orire,* to rise (see No. 5, Lesson 57, this book), *originate, oriental, original;* 24. Gr. *autos,* self, *matcnein,* to strive to do, *automaton, automobile, autograph, etc.*

PREFIXES. 1. *con,* with, together; 15. *at* (ad) to; 25. *hemi,* half.

LESSON 71

DERIVATIVES. 7. *parental, parenthood;* 9. *accustom, customary;* (custom is fundamentally from L. *suus,* one's own; cus'tom = con + suus; *costume* comes from the same root); 18. *mortification, mortified;* (L. *mors, mortis,* death; literally, *mortify* means "to deaden." Many allied derivatives, as, *immortal, mortgage, post mortem*); 20. *sentimental, sentimentalize* (L. *sentire sensum,* to perceive or feel. *Sense* and its numerous derivatives are from this root, also *sentient*); 24. *achievement, achieving;* 25. *evaporation, vaporize.*

RULES. 18. Rule II; 20 and 25. Rule IV; 24. Rule I.

PREFIXES. 9. *ac* to; 25. *e,* out of.

LESSON 72.

PREFIXES. 10. *ex,* out of; 11. *dis,* separation, parting from; 19. *dissect,* (dis + L. *secare,* to cut; dissect = "to cut apart").

RULES. In No. 9, the derivative noun ends in *tion,* hence the *ci.* The following "rule" about *ei* and *ie* is often quoted:—"*i* before *e* except after *c,* or when sounded like *a* as in, *neighbor* and *weigh.*" But the trouble with this "rule" is that there are nearly as many exceptions to it, as there are instances. The only practical way to solve the *ei* and *ie* problem is to list the words separately and *thoroughly learn them.*

ROOTS. 2. L. *ops,* ability, wealth, help, and *ficare,* to make; (The old meaning of *office* was "something to make one rich." There are officials who appear to have that idea now); 7. L. *sedere,* to sit. Other direct derivatives: *sedentary, supercede, preside, president, sedate.* The English form of the root is *sit.* There are very many indirect derivatives, as *chair, assess, size, set, siege, session,* etc.; 21. L. *clamare,* to cry out (*claim* is indirectly from this root).

LESSON 73.

RULES. 5. Rule III and Rule IX. (*cr* for Anglo-Saxon words).

ROOTS. 3. L. *decor,* ornament; (hence, one *c* in *decorate, decorous,* etc.); 6. L. *locus,* place, + *motere,* to move. Many variations of the old Sanskrit root. *miv, muta,* to move or push. From it come *mob, mutable, mutiny, motion, motive, emotion,* etc.; 17. L. *minuare,* to make small, or humble, from *minutus,* small; *minute, minor, minister, diminish, minus,* and *mince,* are from this important root, (no doubled *n* in any of them); 24. L. *litera,* a letter, governs a large and important group of words, as *literary, illiterate, literature.* Fr. *lettre,* a letter, is from this root. As in so many French derivatives, the form of the Latin root was not strictly followed; 15. The suffix *et* (Fr. *ette,* Ital. and Sp. *ito* or *etto*), is merely a diminutive meaning, *little.* The Fr. diminutive, *el* combines with *et* to give us the form *let,* as in *leaflet, streamlet,* etc.

LESSON 74.

ROOTS. 1. L. *locus,* place, (see 6, Lesson 73); 8. Gr. *gramma,* a letter. (See No. 13, Lesson 50, this book); 16. L. *clamare,* to cry out; 21. L. *nuntiare,* to announce; *Announce, pronounce, denounce,* etc., come into English from the French, in which language the root was spelled with an *o* (*annoncer, prononcer,* etc.) In the English words, both the *o* and the *u* were retained, except in the further derivatives, *pronunciation, denunciation,* etc., where the Latin form is retained. 23. Gr. *logos,* a talk or discourse.

RULES. 6, Rule II; 18, Rule I; 21, Rule I.

DICTIONARY. 14. L. *sequi,* to follow. An important group including *sequence, consequent, sequel, consecutive,* etc.); 15. From the Persian, *bazar,* a market; 24. From L. *nomen,* a name, and the Greeko-Latin privative *a,* without; (anonymous = state of being without a name). The original Sanskrit root is *naman,* a name (Gr. *onyma*). From this root spring a large and important group of words including *name, nominal, synonym, nominate, pseudonym, nomenclature,* etc.; 25. From the Portugeuese, *palavra,* a word (akin to Fr. *parler,* to speak).

LESSON 76.

ROOTS. 5. (*ponere, positum,* to place), *deposition, positive, opposite, impostor, pose, post, exponent, opponent;* 11. *attach, tack, attack* (see Lesson 68); 13. Gr. *doxa,* praise or opinion; *doxology, paradox, doctrine;* 15. L. *duo,* two, and *plicare,* to fold. Many words from both roots, as *duel, dual, duplex, apply, application* (dialogue is from Gr. *dyo,* two); 25. L. *faber,* an artizan, workman, *fabricate, forge, forgery,* etc.

LESSON 77.

ROOTS. 1. L. *civis* a citizen; *civilize, city, citizen, uncivil;* L. *malus,* bad; *malice, malady, malicious, malcontent;* L. *clamere,* to cry out; *exclaim, clamorous, exclamatory, claim;* L. *finis,* the end, to limit, *finish, definite, define, confine;* L. *dicere,* to speak, *dictate, diction, dictum, dictatorial, dictionary;* 4. To prevent the dipthongal sound *oi* in *shoing.*

LESSON 78.

ROOTS. 1. L. *ducere, to lead. Duke* is derived from this root; 20. L. *brevis,* short, (*brief, brevity,* etc.; many derivatives); 22. L. *clamare,* to cry out; 25. L. *facies,* form, shape, make, from *facere,* to make. *Super,* above, on the surface only, hence, shallow, not profound.

PREFIXES. 13. *amb,* around (*ambiguous* is from L. *agere,* to drive; hence, "to drive around," to be doubtful or uncertain, "beat about the bush," etc.); 22. *pro,* for, in favor of; 25. *super,* above, more than.

RULES. 6. Rule II (carry + age); 8. Rule III; 12. Rule IV (suffix *ise* not preceded by complete word); 14. The mispronunciation *vāl ā′* is very common.

LESSON 79.

SENTENCES. In a lengthy *recital*, he alleges that his partner started the *litigation* in order to *retaliate* for fancied injuries. He was an *adept* in his line, but not *infallible* in his business judgment.

ROOTS. 3. (L. *probare*, to prove), *proof, probe, prove, probate,* and their many derivatives; 17. (L. *various*, various), *variegate, variety, invariable, vary, various*); 21. L. *trans*, over, across). *Transact, transpire, entrance* (the verb ĕn trănce′; the noun ĕn′trănce, is from *inter*), *transmit.* 23. (L. *facere*, to make), *deficient, sufficient, office*, etc.; 24. (L. *classis*, a class or collection), *classic, outclass, classification,* etc.

RULES. 5. Rule I; 17. Rule II.

LESSON 80.

DERIVATIVES. 7. (L. *stare*, to stand), *substantial, substantiate, substantive;* 20. L. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth, *valorous*, (*value, valid* and *valiant* are from the same root); 21. *royalty, royally,* (this word is from L. *rex, regis*, a king; it is akin to *regere*, to rule, and *regnare*, to reign, from which come, *regal, regent, regnant, reign,* etc.); 25. wantonly, wantonness.

RULE. 17. Agrees with Rule IV (*ize* after a complete word). As the accent is not on the final syllable of *crystal*, Rule III would not call for the doubled *l*.

PRONOUNCED. ĭn′tĕr ĕsted, ŏp pō′nĕnt, hŏ rĭ′zŭn, dā brē (shorten the long *e* and *a*:—not dā brēē. This shortened long *e* is very nearly short *i*, and the shortened long *a* is almost short *e*.) me răzh′. *slough*, a mudhole or mire, is pronounced, *slou* (sound as in *out*) when a damp swale, low place or sluggish stream is meant, (as the word is used in America), the pronunciation is *sloo*.

LESSON 81.

ROOTS. L. *credere*, to believe, *creed, credible, credit,* etc.; L. *ducere*, to lead, *induce, docile, education;* L. *jus*, right, *justice, unjust;* (*Judge, judicial,* etc., are from *jus* + *dicere*, to say or speak); L. *vertere*, to turn, *vertical, convert, vertebra, vertex.*

RULES. 25. Rule III. 8. Because *y* is not preceded by a consonant.

LESSON 82.

DERIVATIVES. 2. Salaried (this is the only derivative of the word *salary* itself. The word comes from L. *sal*, salt, from the circumstance that the pay given to the Roman soldiers was called *salarium* (salt money). Other derivatives from *sal* are *salad, saline, sauce, sausage*); 12. L. *cancellare*, to make like a lattice, from *cancer*, a lattice. (The derivatives *canceled* and *canceling* may be spelled with one *l*, but in *cancellation* and *cancellated*, the *l* is doubled; *chancel* and *chancellor* are also from this root); 19. L. *usus*, to use, *usurer;* 22. *vindication, vindicating.* L. *vindicare*, to defend or avenge, (the root is from *vindex*, a *claimant, defender*, or *avenger*), and *dicere*, to speak or say. Allied words are *vengeance, revenge, vindictive,* etc.).

SENTENCES. Mr. A. said that the *disposal* of his *negotiable* note to another person was especially *obnoxious* to him, and our *inference* is that he did not *anticipate* this action.

LESSON 83.

DICTIONARY. 13. L. *vivere*, to live, (many interesting derivatives, as *revival, vivify, vivisection, survive,* etc.; 14. L. *caballus*, a small horse, (*chivalry, cavalier,* and *cavalcade*, also, from this root); 20. L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw, or move by pulling, derivatives: *contract, portray, trail, train, treat,*

traction; 21. L. *cor,* the heart. Other derivatives: *core, cord, discord, courage* (the *u* in the last word comes through the French).

PREFIXES. 1. *com,* with; 10. *pre,* before; 12. *sub* (sup), under, (suppose (Fr. *poser* to place) = "to put in position under," that is, to support falsely or without reason). 16. *ad,* (ac) to.

ROOTS. An important bearing that roots have upon the spelling of their derivatives is the matter of a single or a doubled letter. Derivatives from the following roots illustrate this: *alius,* (alibi); *alere,* (alimony); *flamma,* (inflammation); *clamare* (exclamation); *decor,* (decorous); *litera,* (literal); *gramma,* (grammar); *sanus,* (sanity); *bellum,* (bellicose); *annus,* (centennial).

LESSON 84.

ROOTS. 18. L. *tradere,* to give up, to transmit; *treason* and *traitor* are from this root; 19. L. *tenere, tensum,* to hold, to stretch; 20. L. *gradi, gressus,* to go, or to stop, (*con,* with or together; Congress means, literally, a coming together), *grade, graduate, digress, gradual,* and *aggressor,* are from this root; 22. L. *clamare,* to cry out.

RULES. 5. The *e* is retained to preserve the soft sound of *c;* 23. Rule II does not apply in the case of suffixes beginning with *i,* as this would give a doubled *i,* a form unknown in English.

LESSON 85.

In a diphthong there is a combination of two vowel sounds; the sound is not simple, as ī = aĭ. In a digraph, two letters are used to represent a simple elemental sound, as *ph* = *f.* *ea* in *bead* = ē. The term, *diphthong,* applies to the sound rather than to the letter, or letters, representing it, while *digraph* refers to the letters, rather than the sound. Words containing diphthongs: *accuse* (ū), *union,*'*voucher* (ou), *elocution.* Words with digraphs: *sneāking,* (ea), *affliction* (ti = sh), *telephone,* (ph = f), *rein* (ei = ā).

DERIVATIVES. 1. *accuser, accusation, accusative;* 11. *disunion, unionize;* 14. *venomous, envenomed;* 23. *treasonable, treasonous.*

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES. 16. Prefix, *un,* not; suffix, *able,* that may be; 17. Prefix, *ac,* (af) to; suffix, *ion,* state or condition.

LESSON 87.

DERIVATIVES. L. *ferre, latum,* to bear or carry. *transfer, relation, inference.* (*Latum* is the supine (verbal noun) of *ferre. Latum,* though quite different both in form and origin from *ferre,* is nevertheless treated as one of its parts, just as *was* and *are* in English, are parts of the verb *be*); L. *verus,* true; *very, verily, veracious;* L. *scribere, scriptum, scribe, description, transcript, scripture;* Gr. *metron,* a measure, *metre, metrical, diameter, measure;* L. *vivere,* to live, *vivid, survive, revival, (vital, vitality,* etc., are from L. *vita,* life, which is itself derived from *vivere*).

ROOTS. deposit. L. *ponere, positum,* to place; December; L. *decem,* ten; military, L. *miles,* a soldier; university, L. *unus,* one, and *vertere, versum,* to turn; intention, L. *tenere,* to hold, to stretch.

PRONOUNCING. Many people say străt'ă. Frequently drill the students on *banquet,* (băng'kwĕt), *vanquish* (văng'kwĭsh), and *gangrene* (găng'grēn).

LESSON 88.

ROOTS. 1. L. *spirare,* to breathe; 3. L. *legere,* (lectum), to gather, (*call, legend,* and *election* are from this root); 13. L. *ferre,* to bear. (See Lesson 88); 17. L. *credo,* I believe. (One's *creditors,* are those who *believe* in his reliability); 19. L. *spirare,* to breathe, (conspirators = those who breathe, or whisper together); 22. L. *unus,* one. *animus,* mind, (unanimous

= of one mind. *pusillanimous*, (L. *pusillus*, a very little boy), small-souled, little-minded, weak, or mean).

SUFFIXES. 12. *ance*, quality of; 19. *acy*, state of; 22. *ous*, full of (or having quality of); 22. *fy*, to make. Rule. 2. To preserve the soft sound of *c*.

LESSON 89.

RULES. Rule I relates to *whaler*, and *alluring;* Rule VI, peaceful; Rule IX, waiter and whaler.

DERIVATIVES. 3. *sociology, socialism.* (L. *socius*, a companion); 9. *peacefully, peacefulness.* (The learners should discriminate between the direct derivatives of a word, and those words that are merely derived from the same root); 10. *difficulty, difficultness;* 15. *skeptical, skepticism.* (Gr. *skepticose*, thoughtful, enquiring. This word has been diverted from its original significance and made to mean, *doubtful*, or *unbelieving*. Spelled also, sceptic, sceptical, etc.)

RELATED WORDS. 8. (L. *Vertere, versum*, to turn), *vertical, reverse, conversation, convert, vertex;* 14. *appearance, parent, pier.* (L. *parere*, to appear, to bring forth. This root should not be confused with L. *parare*, to prepare, to make ready, from which we derive, *pare, separate, prepare*); 22. (L. *facere, factum*, to make), *fact, effect, manufacture, efficacious, factory;* 24. (L. *ordo, ordinis*, order), *order, ordain, co-ordinate;* 25. (L. *modus*, a measure; manner); *mode, moderate, modern.*

LESSON 90.

RULE VIII. *succeed, accede.*

PRONUNCIATION. kī ō′tē; or kī′ōt; ĕks tōl′; vē′hē mĕnt; ăc cĕnt′ed; (the verb is ăc cĕnt′ and the noun ăc′cĕnt).

DICTIONARY. *apportion.* (See Lesson 43, in this book). *Apoplexy*, is from Gr. *apo*, from, and *plessein*, to strike; as the word preserves the root form, the *p* is not doubled as in *apportion, appetite, opportunity*, etc.

LESSON 91.

RULES. 17. Rule IV (solemn + ize); 18. To preserve the soft sound of *g*.

PRONOUNCING. 15 and 23. Most people say cĕll′ă loid, and căll′ī ōp. 15. *oid*, like, (From Gr. *eidos*, form or shape). Let the pupils cite other examples, as *typhoid, ovoid, varioloid, adenoid*, etc.

LESSON 92.

ANALYSIS. 16. *un* not, *wield*, O. E. *wealdan*, to govern, to have power over, or to control), *y* abounding in, or having the quality of, hence, *unwieldy* = "not easily handled, or controlled"; 23. *ad*, to; *join*, to fasten or place near together; *ing*, act or condition of; hence, *adjoining* = "condition of being near to"; 24. *sur*, above, beyond, over; *surpass* = "to pass or be above or over, to out-do." 12. Rule III.

DERIVATIVES. 4. *sparkled, sparkling;* 22. *caviling, caviler*, (also spelled *caviller*); 24. *surpassing, surpassable.*

LESSON 93.

ROOTS. 10. Gr. *kentron*, a sharp, point, a goad or spur; literally, the point around which a circle is drawn; 15. L. *vox, vocis*, the voice, (*voice, vowel*, and *invoke* are from this root); 16. L. *annus*, a year; 23. L. *vertere*, to turn.

SUFFIXES. 4. *Some*, abounding in. 15. *al*, relating to; 16. *ly*, manner, i. e. in an "annual manner," or "by the year"; 20. *ar*, pertaining to.

LESSON 94.

ALLIED WORDS. 6. (Gr. *tele;* afar,) *telescope, telegram, telephone, grammar;* 10. (Gr. *phone,* sound,) *phonic, phonograph, phonography, graphic;* 11. (L. *pretium,* worth price,) *precious, appreciate, price, prize;* 18. (L. *metallum,* metal,) *metallic, metalloid, mettle,* (The student should note that derivatives of *metallum,* except *metal,* have the doubled *l.*

NOTE: In earlier editions of the text, the word *bimetallism* in Lesson 94, is misspelled). 19. (L. *prae,* before, and *valere,* to be strong, or of worth), *valiant, prevail, valid.* 12. Because the suffix does not begin with a vowel.

16. A kind of soft yarn.

LESSON 95.

ANALYSIS. 7. Gr. *dys,* bad, and *peptein,* to digest, (having bad digestion); 16. L. *verus,* true, and *fy,* to make, (to make true, or prove); 19. L. *ad,* to, and *mittere, missum,* to send. (The root in this word has rather the sense of *receive* than *send;* just the opposite of *remit,* to send back.)

DERIVATIVES. 8. *unwelcome, welcoming;* 11. *traveler,* (In England, traveller,) *travelogue,* (This last is a good new word, not yet in all the dictionaries; it means a talk or discourse about things or places to be seen by travel); 24. *bevelgear, beviled, beveling,* (also *bevelled* and *bevelling*). The origin of this word is unknown.

DICTIONARY. 17. Gr. *an,* without, and *archos,* ruler (anarchist = "one who believes in a society without rulers"); 22. L. *sur,* over, and *rendere,* to render, or give up, hence, surrender = "to give over, into the possession of another."

LESSON 96.

DERIVATIVES. L. *terra,* the earth, *parterre, inter, terrace, thirst, territory, terrier;* L. *flamma,* a flame, *inflammatory, flamingo, inflammation,* L. *mittere, missum,* to send, *remittance, admit, transmit,* L. *annus,* a year, *biennial, annual, superannuated.*

ROOTS. (Derivatives with no doubled consonant) *literary, exclamation, alibi, monotone, linear;* 3. *intermittent* is from *mittere,* to send; *unmitigated* is from L. *mitis,* mild (see Lesson 50, this book).

LESSON 98.

DERIVATIVES. 13. Gr. *athlein,* to contest for a prize, athletic, athletism, (muscular condition); 15. *annealed, annealer;* 16. *condenser, condensing, condensible;* 25. *vitalize, vitality, vitally.*

15. Because the *l* is not preceded by a single vowel.

ROOTS. 2. L. *imitare,* to imitate, (origin unknown); 21. Rather obscurely derived from Gr. *typos, a blow,* from Gr. *typein,* to beat, hence a mark, or a characteristic effect of a blow. 22. L. *facere, factum,* to make.

LESSON 99.

DERIVATIVES. L. *tenere,* to hold; *tenacious, intent, tenable, tenant.* L. *minor.* (L. *minuere,* to lessen), *minority;* this is the only direct derivative of *minor* in common use, but there are a great many from *minuere,* as *minute, minuend, diminish,* etc.; L. *opus,* work, *operatic, operate, co-operate,* etc., (one *p*); L. *mors, mortis,* death; *mortal, mortify, mortgage.*

(2) Despite his *mercenary* nature, we are not *biased* in our opinion of him. The *facsimiles* of his signature were made in *duplicate.*

ROOTS. 17. (L. *petere,* to ask, to seek, to beg), *petition, compete, competitor;* 22. L. *parere,* to come forth; *appear, apparent, parentage, apparition;* 25. (L. *missum,* to send), *admission, remiss, mission.*

LESSON 100.

ROOTS. 11. L. *civis, a citizen:* 14. Gr. *anti*, against, *pathein*, to suffer; 20. L. *parare*, to make ready; 21. L. *decor*, ornament.

RULES. 3, Rule I; 11, Rule IV; 24, Rule I.

(3) *decorate, indecorous, decorator.*

LESSON 101.

20. Rule V. (*ei*, where abstract noun ends in *tion*, as *conception*).

DERIVATIVES. 4. *superiority;* 14. *porosity;* 16. *assurance, reassure;* 20. *inconceivable, conceiving;* 23. *executive, execution.*

ROOTS. 13. Gr. *pneuma*,—breath. *pneumonia.*

LESSON 102.

PRONOUNCING. bā nā'nā; ĭ tăl'yan; ā cous'tics, or a coos'tics; ăs pīr'ănt (commonly mispronounced ăs'pĭr ănt).

Interesting words for special study are: *scandalous* (Gr. *skandalon*, a snare; *slander* is also from this root); *fidelity*, (L. *fidelis*, faithful); *confide*, (*infidel*, etc., also *fealty*), *vendor*, (L. *vendere*, to offer for sale; *vendee, vendible*, etc.; also *venal*); *antiquated*, (L. *antiquus*, ancient, old, from *ante*, before; *antique, antiquary*, etc.; *antiquated* is often misused for *superannuated*, as, "an antiquated man").

Interest in and curiosity about such significant words as these should be kept constantly active. There is no better language study.

LESSON 103.

ROOTS. 17. L. *vertere, versum*, to turn; 19. L. *magnus*, great; *animus*, mind; 25. L. *unus*, one, and *versum*, turning.

ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCE: The *effect* of this testimony was to *rectify* all misunderstandings, completely *exonerate* the defendant, and dispose of every *vestige* of the charges *affecting* him.

PRONOUNCING. Many educated people say ă'cŏrn and mĕs'mer ĭzm.

LESSON 104.

ROOTS. 6. L. *unus*, one, *versum*, to turn; 9. L. *mittere*, to send; 13. L. *sedere*, to sit; 14. L. *par*, equal, like, (also *pair*, and *peer*); 23. L. *annus*, a year.

OTHER WORDS: *vertere, versum*, verse, prose, divers, reverse, inverse, etc.
mittere, missum, remit, permission, missionary.
sedere, sedentary, residence, residual
par, pair, peer, peerage.
annus, centennial, annual, perennial.

LESSON 105.

DERIVATIVES. 7. *excellent, excelsior, excelling;* 12. *scientific, conscience, conscious;* 16. *suppression, suppressible;* 17. *casualty, casually*, (from L. *casus*, fall, accident).

PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING. glŏss'ă rў (Gr. *glossa*, the tongue). A list of special, technical or foreign words, with explanation; prē cēd'ĕnce, act of going before, in respect to order or time, as one event has precedence over another; kī mē'rā, something fanciful, or imaginary, especially something to fear; literally, the word means a fabulous monster; ŏr'thŏ ĕ pў, the science and art of correct pronunciation; ĕl lĭp'tĭ cal, having the shape of an elipse.

LESSON 106.

SENTENCES. The Governor had but a *superficial* knowledge of military usages, and is said to have depended, for advice, upon his *valet,* who was a *renegade* French soldier. When questioned as to whether his fire-proof fabric was *durable,* his answers were evasive and *ambiguous.*

RULES. *folios,* Rule VII; *polarize,* Rule IV; *business,* Rule II; *japanning,* Rule III; *coming,* Rule I; *relieve,* Rule V.

LESSON 107.

DERIVATIVES. 15. *enforcing, re-enforcement;* 16. *cavernous;* 21. *abhorrent, abhorrence.*

RULES. 3., Rule III; 10, Rule III; 12, Rule I.

ROOTS. 9. Gr. *pneuma,* breath; 23. L. *verus,* truth, and *dicere, dictum,* to say.

LESSON 109.

DERIVATIVES. L. *gradi,* (to step), *gradual, grade, graduate;* L. *legere* (to read, to choose); *legible, elect, eclectic;* L. *spirare* (to breathe), *respiration, inspire, spirit;* L. *alius* (another), *alien, alibi.*

ROOTS. 5. L. *sidere,* to sit; 13. L. *terra,* the earth; 18. L. *discere,* to learn (from *docere,* to teach); 21. L. *merx, mercis,* merchandise or goods.

LESSON 110.

DERIVATIVES. 8. *victimize;* 10. *sulphuric, sulphurous;* 12. *surroundings;* 16. *ceremonious, ecremonial.*

RULE III, *running, compelled, inferring, repellent, mannish.*

LESSON 111.

DERIVATIVES. When the assembly *convened,* the president *alleged* that the treasurer was a defaulter, and his forcible *denunciation appealed* strongly to the members.

ROOTS. 13. L. *nunciare,* to announce; 19. L. *ponere, positum,* to place; 22. L. *ex* out + *litigare,* to dispute at law (the words, *allege,* and *allegation* are commonly used in lawyers' pleadings instead of *say* or *statement,* or *assertion*).

QUIZ 3. 19. *proposition, imposition, disposal;* 23. *mend,* mendable, etc.; 25. (L. *venire,* to come), *convention, intervene, prevent.*

LESSON 112.

PRONOUNCING. ăl bū'mĕn, ăl lŏp'á thy, găr'ru lŭs, glă dī'ŏ lŭs, prē cē' dĕnce.

SYNONYMS. A synonym is a word having the same, or nearly the same, significance as another. love, *affection;* perseverance, *persistence;* smooth, *even;* joy, *delight;* disagreeable, *unpleasant.*

LESSON 113.

ROOTS. *telegram,* Gr. *tele,* afar, and *gramma,* writing; *admonish,* L. *monere, monitum,* to warn, to advise; *inspire,* L. *spirare,* to breathe; *malice,* L. *malus,* bad; *immortal;* L. *mors, mortis,* death.

(2) Antonyms are words of opposite, or nearly opposite, meaning, as *long, short; high, low.* Antonyms: *Love, hate; industrious, indolent; slow, fast; hopeful, despondent;* (A word may have several synonyms or antonyms. Drill in these is very valuable language work).

LESSON 114.

PREFIXES. *super,* above, *supersede; pro,* for, *provide; de,* from, *derive; amb,* around, *perambulate; per,* through or by, *percentage; anti,* against, *antipathy.*

ROOTS. 13. L. *ferre*, to bear or carry; 14. L. *aggredi, aggressus*, to go to approach, from *gradi*, to step; 16. L. *expedire*, to free one who is caught by the foot—from *ex* out and *pes, pedis*, a foot. An important group of words come from these roots, including *pedal, expedite, centipede, pedestal*, and many others; 21. L. *mittere*, to send.

PRONOUNCING. Warn the students against, fĕm'ĭ nīne, ăl'gē brā, tȳ răn'ĭ căl.

LESSON 115.

ROOTS. 10, (L. *fallere*, to deceive); *false, fault, fail*, and many derivatives from these; 14, L. *vale* (an imperative form of *valere*, to be strong or well, and *dicere*, to say or speak); *valid, valliant;* 17, L. *signum, a sign, seal, signal, signify, sign*, etc.; 19, (Gr. *pathos*, suffering), *pathetic, pathology;* 22, (L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw); *tractable, contract;* 23, (L. *terminus*, a boundary limit, or end); *determine, term, exterminate*, etc.

RULES. Spacious, Rule I; dried, Rule II; civilize, Rule IV; mottoes, Rule VII; writer, Rule IX; vendor, Rule IX; rebellious, Rule III; achieve, Rule V; studios, Rule VII.

LESSON 116.

PREFIXES. 15. *ad*, to; (*adjective* is from L. *jacere*, to throw, therefore, to add to or join, as an adjective is something added to a noun, by way of qualifying it).

22. *sur*, over or beyond. (Survey is from L. *videre*, to see, and means to look at from above. *View, vision, wit, visit, envy, clairvoyant, provide*, and other words come from this root, either directly, or through the French); 23, *de*, from (*destitute*, is from L. *statuere*, to set, through the Fr. *destituere*, to set away, leave alone, forsake); 25, there is no prefix. The word is from Gr. *deka* (L. *decas, decadis*) ten.

SUFFIXES. 2. *ty*, state of being; 10. *ance*, state or quality; 14. *on* (a form of *ion*), act of. Comparison = "act of comparing." The *s* is for euphony.

LESSON 117.

SUFFIXES. *age*, condition, act, collection. Words: *parentage, cartage, baggage; y*, diminutive, abounding in; manner; *patty* (a little pie), *sleepy, sharply* (*ly* and *y* are the same); *ness*, quality, state of, *selfishness, kindness; cle* (ule) a diminutive; *canticle* (a little song), *nodule* (a little knot, or lump), *pellicle*, (a thin skin or coating); *et*, (ette, let) little (a diminutive from the French) *bracelet, vignette, fillet; fy*, to make, *vivify*, (to make alive), *rarefy, amplify*.

ROOTS. 7. L. *continere*, to hold together, from *tenere*, to hold; (*continent, tenable, maintain, entertain, tenant*, and many other words from this important root); 9. L. *ducere*, to lead; 13. L. *sacer*, sacred, or holy, and *facere*, to make; 22. L. *trans*, across, and *gradi, gressum*, to walk or step; 24. L. *vigil*, awake, watchful, from *vigere*, to be lively, to quicken. Through the French we get *vidette, reveille*, and *surveillance*. *Vigor* and *vegetable* are also from this root.

LESSON 118.

RULES. 5, Rule I; 7, (in the original manuscript this word was *pleasant*, but the types made it *pheasant*, to which no spelling rule applies.—*Author*); 23, Rule III; 25, Related to Rule I; *e* is inserted before the suffix, *ous*, to preserve the soft sound of the *g*.

DERIVATIVES. 12, *topical;* 16, *stimulating, stimulation;* 20, *abridgment, unabridged;* 24, *chaperoned, chaperonage*.

PRONOUNCING. *sŭ'gĕs tion, sĕm'es ter*, and *shăp er ōn'*, are very common.

LESSON 119.

PRONOUNCING. hȳ pŏc′rĭ sȳ; ăc cĕnt′ĕd; cou′ărd ĭs; ăl tĕr cā′tion; bang′kwĕt; cŏf′fĭn (not kawf′n); fōr′ger; e nĕr′vāt; cŏm′pär ȧ ble; chŏc′ŏ lāte; ĕks cŭr′shŭn.

SOME OFF-HAND QUIZZES: Account for the two t's in *attraction,* and the two l's in *allegory.* What word in this lesson is an exception to Rule IV (No. 19)? Name another derivative of ponder (25). Two other words from the same root as *pestilence.* The students should, by this time, be able to answer readily, such questions as these.

LESSON 120.

DICTIONARY STUDY. 3. L. *angere,* to choke, to trouble. (*ăng zī,* not *ank zī*); 11. L. *villa,* a farm. There was nothing derogatory in the original significance of *villain.* It merely meant a tenant or laborer on a farm. The word has no relation to L. *vilis* low or vile. Village is, of course, also from *villa;* 16. Gr. *phonos,* sound, and *graphein,* to write; (have the students cite other words from each of these roots); 19. *ab,* to, and L. *rumpere* to break. Also, *rupture, disrupt, corruption,* etc.

LESSON 121.

ROOTS. 15. L. *tendere, tensum,* to stretch, extend, or direct one's course. (Not to be confused with *tenere,* to hold). Also, *tend, intend, intense, ostensible, tempt, attention,* etc.: 17, (same as 15); 19, L. *primus,* first, (also, *prime, primer,* and *premier*); 25. L. *alius,* another, (*alibi, alien, aliquot*).

LESSON 122.

FIVE WORDS. *erratic* (errare); *inflammation* (flamma); *fallacious* (fallere); *terrestrial* (terra); *mittimus* (mittere).

PREFIXES. 19. *ac,* to, (the root is L. *quies,* rest; literally, *acquit* means to quiet, or put at rest. Quit, of course, is from the same root; 21, L. *ante,* before. (L. *cedere,* to go, hence *antecedent* = "to go before").

14. To preserve the two syllables in *acre.*

LESSON 123.

ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES WITH MEANINGS. L. *volo,* I will. *Benevolent* = "having the will to do well toward others"; L. *altus,* high, *altitude* = "condition of being high"; L. *legere,* to read, *legible,* capable of being read; L. *centum,* one hundred, *century,* one hundred years; L. *decim,* ten, *decimal,* pertaining to ten.

SUFFIXES. 14. *ible,* that may be; 22. *ous,* full of; 24. *ion,* act of doing.

CONCLUDING SUGGESTIONS.

AWAKENING INTEREST AND ATTENTION. Students of "Marshall's Business Speller" who have studied and recited the lessons as outlined, will have had their knowledge of words broadened far beyond the confines of mere spelling. They will have learned that words are to *use* and to *understand,* not merely to spell, or pronounce. They will also have learned that those accuracies in the use of words that make so delightful and effective the works of good writers and speakers, are to be learned only by studying the structure and fundamental meanings of words, and by acquiring the mental habit of close discrimination in the use of these "tools of thought." The efficient teacher of this book will not fail to keep this idea constantly before his pupils, and embrace every opportunity of enforcing it, as the work proceeds.

As for spelling itself, the teacher will find the pupils divided, roughly, into two classes: first, those for whom spelling is "easy," that is, those who

have a sort of specialized memory, in the matter of learning the letters that compose a word. The second group of pupils are not thus happily endowed. They find it most difficult to remember the mere forms of words. They are greatly helped by those rules, root-groups, and laws of structure that supply a *reason* for the spelling. With them, the perennial question should be *"Why* is a word spelled thus, or thus?" Why, for instance, are there two *m*'s in *inflammation* and only one in *exclamation*? Or, why does *separate* have but one *p* and require an *a* in the second syllable? Students of this class learn by *thinking,* not merely by memorizing, and they should be encouraged.

USE OF SPECIAL FEATURE. There remain some suggestions as to the use that may be made of the special lists and material with which the work of Part II concludes, also the general business and technical vocabularies of Part III. There is perhaps no better drill in the use of homonyms than to dictate sentences introducing the contrasted words, as "The man stood in the *aisle* facing the *altar.* He wore English clothes, but that did not *alter* our previous impression that he was evidently from the Emerald *Isle.*" The students may be profitably encouraged to compose similar sentences.

The list of "similar words," pages 147-9, is especially important for classes in shorthand. They cover many common misconceptions of the average stenographer. The geographical lists, pages 150-4, will of course be emphasized according to their local importance. It would be rather unprofitable, for instance, to require a boy in Maine or New Jersey to learn to spell the words pertaining to the Pacific Coast. The matter relating to capitalizing, abbreviations, etc., may be introduced from time to time in the form of special drills.

The "Technical Word Lists" composing Part III are intended for reference only, or for the use of students who, after leaving school, so often find themselves in employments where they need to study the special vocabulary of some particular business. Obviously it is utterly impracticable and a useless waste of time to attempt to teach these thousands of technical or unusual words to all the students. Only in exceptional cases, should there be any use of these lists in the school room, although they may become most valuable for the student's future study as above suggested. The "Technical Word Lists" comprise a separate book which is supplied by the publishers at the list price, 25 cents.

The author of "Marshall's Business Speller" will always be glad to correspond with teachers using the text, who may wish his opinion on any matter relating to the book or its use. Especially, he welcomes criticisms or suggestions from these teachers.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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MARSHALL'S

BUSINESS SPELLER

AND

Technical Word Book

For Business and Shorthand
Schools

By CARL C. MARSHALL
Author of
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A BRIEF FOREWORD TO TEACHER AND LEARNER.

(Please read before using the book)

This book is intended to be something more than a speller. Whoever has to do with written English words, whether with pen, types, or typewriter, soon finds that there are several other matters quite as important as the spelling. The stenographer, who writes from dictation, must be able to recognize words from their pronunciation and must learn to discriminate between words that are pronounced alike, or nearly alike, but have different meanings. The stenographer, and the printer also, must know something of syllabification in order to know how to divide words properly at the ends of lines. It is also necessary to know when a word should be commenced with a capital and when not; also, what compound words are written with a hyphen separating their parts. All these matters are as much a part of spelling as is the formation of the word with the right letters, and for this reason have been given some special attention in this text.

The English language, in its entirety, includes more than a quarter of a million distinct word-forms, but very few persons commonly use more than two or three thousand of these. The general lesson in Parts I and II of this book present a study of some three thousand words of common or frequent use in the ordinary affairs of life. They have been specially and critically selected from the entire vocabulary of the language, with a view to the excluding, (1) all words of such simple spelling that no one is likely to misspell them, and (2) all words so infrequently used that their special study would be unprofitable.

Part III of the book consists of reference lists of various groups of technical words, alphabetically arranged for the convenience of stenographers and others who are employed where they may need to learn the spelling of any of the groups.

In the general test lessons of Part II, the lists *for spelling study* are printed in type corresponding in form to that of the standard typewriters. The use of this type rests upon two considerations, viz:

(1) We spell by *sight* rather than by *sound*, and it is therefore important to train the eye to the form required.

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(2) At least nine-tenths of all important spelling, now-a-days, is done with the typewriter.

The author believes that this presentation of the words *in the form in which they are most likely to be used,* will prove of the greatest service to all who have to do with spelling as required in typewritten letters or manuscripts.

While the author would not hamper either learner or teacher by any arbitrary directions as to the manner of studying or reciting the lessons in this book, he believes that the following suggestions should be generally followed:

1. Prepare the exercises, and become thoroughly familiar with the matter presented in the introductory lessons of Part I, before taking up the general test lessons.

2. Students of stenography and typewriting should use the typewriter as much as possible in preparing their lessons, and for those sufficiently advanced in their shorthand, it will be found a most valuable practice to write the sentences under the headings "For Word Study," in shorthand, afterward transcribing them on the typewriter. The teacher may also use these sentences to advantage as dictation exercises for the shorthand classes, requiring the notes to be transcribed without referring to the text.

3. The attention given to word-roots, prefixes, and suffixes, is a new feature in texts of this class, and will, it is thought, prove of great value to all who would know more of words than their mere spelling.

4. All students should have access to an unabridged dictionary, and become familiar with its use in determining the pronunciation, meaning, and use of words. Frequent drills in the use of the dictionary have therefore been included in the reviw work.

5. The "Quiz" given at the close of each test-lesson in Part II is intended to keep fresh in the learner's mind the more important spelling rules, and word-roots, and to enliven the work with interesting and useful reviews, after the lesson has been recited. There should be no neglect of these reviews.

6. While the lists of technical words in Part III are not intended for class study, it will be well, occasionally, to give selected lists from these for spelling, especially in the case of any technical words that are in frequent use in the local industries where the school is conducted.

PART I.

Introductory Lessons.

LESSON 1.

Word Study and Syllabification.

1. The complete study of a word involves four things:

   1. **How to pronounce it.**
   2. **How to spell it.**
   3. **What it means.**
   4. **How to use it.**

The person who could answer correctly as to these four facts in the case of each of our two hundred and sixty thousand English words, could be counted perfect as to his knowledge of our language, but it is safe to say that no person with such a body of language knowledge has ever lived. For the average person it will be quite enough, if he knows the two or three thousand common words that he uses, or ought to know how to use, and to be able readily to find out from dictionaries or other reference books, as to such of the others as he may at any time need to know about.

2. **Pronunciation.** The standard, or accepted pronunciation of words is set forth in the various dictionaries used in America and England. In America there are four of these (unabridged) that are sufficiently current to be considered authoritative. They are: (1) *Webster's;* (2) *The Standard;* (3) *The Century;* (4) *Worcester's.* There have been several unauthorized re-prints of Webster, mostly from the older editions. In the latest editions, of Webster and the "Standard" unabridged, the English alphabet is used in representing Greek roots and the "Standard" distinguishes between capitalized and non-capitalized words. For the purposes of ordinary reference, any of these dictionaries may be considered as "standard," but no one of them can be said to be "authoritative" to the exclusion of the others.

In the preparation and revision of "Marshall's Business Speller," Webster's International has been taken as the standard in the matter of pronunciation and diacritical markings, as the Websterian marks are probably the more widely used.

It is very desirable that every student of English words should learn how to use an unabridged dictionary readily and understandingly. To afford practice in this important matter, a number of exercises requiring dictionary study are presented in connection with the lessons in this book.

Reformed or "Simplified" Spelling. During the past twenty-five years a number of attempts have been made by certain organizations of philologists and others to "reform" English spelling. In 1897 the National Educational Association of America indorsed new, or simplified, spelling for a dozen words, including such unusual and quite unauthorized forms as "tho," "thru," "thoro," etc. More recently, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has set apart a sum of money for the further promulgation of similar "reformed" spelling, and a number of American scholars and publicists, acting in harmony with Mr. Carnegie, have put forth lists of several hundred "simplified spellings," as they are termed, and earnestly urge the public to adopt them. In 1906 these gentlemen won the support of President Roosevelt to the extent of his adopting the new spelling in his personal and state papers; but further official endorsement of such arbitrary changes in the language was promptly checked by a resolution of Congress, forbidding the appropriation of public money for the printing of public documents in which any but "authorized spelling" is used. The Supreme Court of the United States also, by special order, refused to receive briefs or other legal papers containing such spellings. These official acts of Congress and the Supreme Court, together with the refusal of public school authorities, to permit the adoption of the new spelling in the schools, and the well-nigh unanimous refusal of the press and publishing interests of the country to adopt the proposed "reform," rendered it reasonably certain that the American public is not ready to accept any radical or unauthorized changes in the accepted methods of English spelling. For the foregoing practical reasons, if for no other, the author of this text has not thought it best to present for serious consideration the "simplified" proposed by Mr. Carnegie's committee. Neither would he advise any student, and especially a stenographer, to adopt these spellings or attempt to use them in place of the forms authorized by our standard dictionaries and used almost universally by the business and literary world.

3. **Syllables.** A syllable is a part of a word separated from the rest, and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the organs of speech.

EXAMPLE. *pre fer'ment* (three syllables); *con tend'* (two syllables); *bought* (one syllable).

4. **Division.** In ordinary writing or printing, words are not separated into syllables, but it is often necessary to divide a word at the end of a line when there is not room on that line to write the whole word. The division should be made between the syllables, as these are indicated in the dictionaries, and a hyphen (-) is placed at the end of the line to show that the remainder of the word is on the next line. A word should not be divided so as to leave but one letter at the end of the line as *a-loft, storm-y;* neither should

a word be divided so as to separate the parts of a syllable, as *thro-ugh, des-cription, frequen-tly,* etc. A little thought as to the structure of the word will usually enable one to avoid such wrong divisions, but in case of doubt, consult the dictionary for the proper syllabification.

TEST EXERCISES.

Prepare yourself (by consulting the dictionary if necessary) to write the following words, separating them correctly into syllables:

1.

religious	caress	lecture
business	solicit	princess
separate	minute (sixty seconds)	axle
privilege	minute (very small)	cuticle
buckle	trickle	heaven
infallible	ledger	leather
dynamite	official	vehicle
Christmas	apricot	Christian

2.

Correct the following errors in division:

des-cribe	feli-city
corres-pondence	fee-ling
a-fraid	prai-sed
harmon-y	mass-acre
read-y	thoro-ugh
anxi-ous	evapor-ate

LESSON 2.

Accent and Elementary Sounds.

5. **Accent.** Accent is a superior force of articulative effort given to one or more syllables of a word. Accent is indicated by the *accent mark* (′), which is placed at the end and above the syllable to be accented, (con tent′, de vo′tion, com′par a ble.) Some English words have two accents, *primary* and *secondary,* the first of these being the stronger, (de lib′er a′tion, im′pe cu′nious.) In the lessons of this book, only the primary or stronger accent is indicated.

NOTE—In *back′bone′* the accents are equal.

6. **Elementary Sounds.** Spoken words are composed of distinct speech impulses, called *elementary sounds.* In written or printed words, these sounds

are indicated generally by the letters composing the words. Thus, in the spoken word, *tar,* there are three sounds, *t-ah-er,* which are respectively represented by the letters *t, a,* and *r.* There are about forty-two (authorities differ) of these elementary sounds in the spoken language; these are divided into three general groups, (1) *vowels,* (2) *diphthongs,* and (3) *consonants.*

Vowels are open sounds made without any obstructive action by the mouth organs of speech, (tongue, lips, teeth, and palate). They include the various sounds of *a, e, i, o,* and *u.*

A Diphthong is a union or blending of two vowel sounds in one syllable, as the sound of *ou* in *out, oi* in *toil, i* in *ivy, u* in *union.*

Consonants are sounds in which the utterance is more or less obstructed or modified by the action of the mouth organs of speech, as in the sounds of *l, b, k, t, ch,* etc.

Note—The terms *vowel* and *consonant* are also used to indicate the letters which, respectively, represent vowel or consonant sounds.

A Digraph is a combination of two letters to represent a single sound, as *oa* in *board,* or *th* in *that.*

A Trigraph or Triphthong is a combination of three letters to represent a single sound, as *ieu* in *adieu,* or *eau* in *beauty.*

A Silent Letter is one that represents no sound in the word in which it is used, as *b* in *lamb, g* in *gnat, e* in *lake.*

7. **Diacritical Marks.** As there are but twenty-six letters to represent the forty-two elementary sounds of the language, it follows that some of these letters must be used to represent more than one sound. Thus, in each of the following five words, the letter *a* represents a different sound, *mate, mat, ball, ask, far.* To indicate these various sounds accurately for the purpose of correct pronunciation, certain special marks are used in connection with letters that represent more than one sound, to indicate these different sounds to the eye. Such special sound-symbols are called *diacritical marks.* These marks are not uniform in our several dictionaries, but in most of them there is a key at the bottom of each page, showing the application of the diacritical marks as used by the author.

The following table shows the more important diacritical marks and their significations, as they are used in Webster's International Dictionary: also the designation of each mark, and the sound it represents. The student should study this table until the various marked letters instantly suggest to him the sounds for which they stand.

TABLE OF DIACRITICAL MARKS AND KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

Mark and How Used	Mark Described	Sound Described	Remarks
ā in māte, lāte, frā-grant	macron	long	Dipthongal with a vanish of e. Same as *e* in *they*
ă in senăte, surfăce	divided bar	long unaccented	Varies from long *a* to short *e*
â in fâir, câre	caret	modified	Same as *e* in *there*. Always followed by *r*
ă in hăt, măn	breve	short	Often wrongly used for å or even ä
ä in fär, pälm	double dot above	Italian	Inclines to å in unaccented syllables
å in åsk, påth	single dot above	intermediate	Short *a* is often used instead of this delicate sound
ą in ąll, tąll	double dot below	broad	Often represented by *aw* and *au*
ē in ēve, ēqual	macron	long	Represented by *ei*, *ie*, *ea*, *ae*, *i*, etc.
ĕ in ĕvent, crĕate	divided bar	long unaccented	Runs into ĭ in obscure syllables
ĕ in ĕnd, bĕt, mĕrry	breve	short	Has a number of equivalents, *a* in *any*, *u* in *bury*, etc.
ē in fērn, hēr	wave	intermediate	Between *u* in *fur* and *e* in *merry*
ī in īce, līke	macron	long	Really a diphthong equal to å and ĭ united
ĭ in ĭdea, bĭography	divided bar	long unaccented	Often incorrectly pronounced as ĭ
ĭ in sĭn, hĭt	breve	short	Has several equivalents as *u* in *busy*, *ee* in *been*, *y* in *hymn*, etc.
ï in pïque, marïne	double dot	long e sound	

TABLE OF DIACRITICAL MARKS, ETC.—Continued.

Mark and How Used	Mark Described	Sound Described	Remarks
ō in nōte, ōld	macron	long	Slightly diphthongal
ŏ in ŏbey, pillŏw	divided bar	long unaccented	Improperly runs into short *u*
ô in ôrb, fôr	caret	broad	Same as broad *a* (ạ)
ŏ in nŏt, spŏt	breve	short	Has several equivalents, *a* in *what*, *ow* in *knowledge*, etc.
o͞o in bo͞ot, to͞o	long macron	long double o	Several equivalents, as *u* in *brute*, *o* in *do*, *ou* in *through*
o͝o in bo͝ok, to͝ok	long breve	short double o	Several equivalents, *u* in *full*, *o* in *wolf*, *ou* in *should* etc.
ū in ūse, pūre	macron	long	Diphthongal. Nearly equivalent to yo͞o
ŭ in ŭnite, gradŭate	divided bar	long unaccented	
ụ in rụde, rụmor	double dot below	broad	Same as o͞o, *o* in *do*, etc.
ụ in pụll, f̣ụll	single dot below	short broad	Same as o͝o, *o* in *wolf*, etc.
ŭ in tŭb, rŭt	breve	short	Several equivalents, as *o* in *son*. *ou* in *touch*, *oo* in *blood*, etc.
û in fûr, ûrge	caret	modified	Used before *r* only
ȳ in mȳ	macron	long	Same as ī
y̆ in pity̆, my̆th	breve	short	Rather stronger than ĭ

CONSONANTS.

ç in façade	cedilla	soft	Same as *s* sharp
c in cell	unmarked	soft	Before *e*, *i* and *y*
c in cat	unmarked	hard	Before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, same as *k*

CONSONANTS—Continued.

ç̣h in maç̣hine e̊h in e̊hord ch in each	cedilla bar unmarked	soft hard ordinary	Same as *sh* Same as *k* Same as *tch* in *catch*
ġ in ġem, imaġe g in go, give	single dot unmarked	soft hard	Same as *j*
n̲ in a̲ngle, ba̲n-quet	macron below	ng sound	Marked only at close of certain accented syllables
s in sit, pass s̱ in ros̱e, was̱	unmarked divided bar below	sharp sonant	Same as *z*
th in thin, pith t͟h in that, loathe	unmarked tie-bar	sharp sonant	

DIGRAPH DIPHTHONGS (Unmarked)

oi in toil, void
oy in boy, sloyd
ou in out, sour
ow in owl, vow

RE-SPELLING.

Throughout this book, whenever the pronunciation cannot be clearly indicated by the foregoing marks, or by the letter unmarked, the word, or one or more of its syllables, are re-spelled, in parenthesis. Example: bouquet (boo kay').

Test Exercise.

1.

Write the following words, separating them correctly into syllables, and mark the accented syllables by means of accent marks. Consult the dictionary when necessary:

sentiment	calliope	exquisite
sentimental	disputable	executor
blizzard	dessert	homeopathy
comparable	lamentable	hospitable
esquire	opponent	magazine
anchovy	legislature	lyceum

LESSON 3.

Test Exercises.

1.

Pronounce the following words and combinations according to the diacritical markings and as rapidly as you can, going from top to bottom and then from left to right:

blă	droid	sōōt	sôr	hȧf	tĕm
blĭ	drōĭd	sōōt	sïl	häf	fĕr
blē	drown	sụm	sām	tạt	fêr
blū	drōwn	sụm	găr	tọt	fēr
blä	drŏwn	sōr	gâr	tēm	fēr

2.

Observing carefully the accent and diacritical marks, pronounce the following words. Most of them are usually mispronounced:

lăm′ ent a ble	zō ŏl′ o ġy	ex cûr′ sion
lē′ ni ent	ärc′ tĭc	jū′ gū lar
lĭ thŏg′ ra phy	bĭ ŏg′ ra phy	ăl lieȥ′
ly cē′ um	boụ quet′ (kā)	cŏf′ fee (fy)
măg a zine′ (zēn)	brŏn chī′ tis	ăp pȧ rā′ tŭs
mĕȥ′ mer īze	brŏn′ chĭ al	hō me ŏp′ a thy
mўth ŏl′ ō ġy	căl lī′ ŏ pē	în′ ter est ing
pā′ thŏs	cär′ mīne	ăb dō′ men
pāt′ rĭ ot	fōr′ ġer y	mŭs tȧçhe
rō măncе′	coụ′ pon	hў mĕ nē′ al
băn′ quĕt	dĕc′ ād e	coûr′ tē oŭs
diȥ cērn′	dĕf′ i cĭt	hў pŏc′ rĭ sў
cŏm′ par a ble	glȧ dĭ′ ŏ lus	pŭmp′ kĭn

3.

By consulting the dictionary, prepare yourself to write the following words, separating them correctly into syllables, and marking with the necessary diacritical and accent marks to show the correct pronunciation:

excellent	profile	docile
resistance	Arab	every
attacked	audacious	engross
charade	avenue	gibbet
dissolve	barrel	half
disguise	truculent	concord
divide	concord	infamous

LESSON 4.

8. **Roots and Derivatives.** The English language is a fusion of many tongues. The foundation of its structure is the so-called Anglo-Saxon, or Old German element, to which have been added long lists of words from the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and other ancient and modern languages. Most of our common, familiar words,—the ones we use most,—are of our original Anglo-Saxon speech, as, *home, father, bread, look, walk, see, is, them, with,* and the words derived from these and most other common words of one or two syllables. Our longer and less frequently used words are mostly derived from the Latin, the Norman French, or (especially in the case of scientific terms) from the Greek. Examples, *contentment, education, depot, unique, psychology, literature, military, telescope.*

NOTE. Of the entire vocabulary of words, now comprising the English language, by far the greater number are from foreign tongues, but those most used in every-day speech are of the Anglo-Saxon, or true mother tongue of the English people.

9. With regard to their form and origin, English words are divided into two groups: (1) *Primitive* and (2) *Derivative.*

10. **A Primitive Word or Root** is an original word, that is, one not derived from any other word. Most primitive words in *actual use* in our language are Anglo-Saxon. Examples: *light, health, book, walk.*

11. **A Derivative Word** is a word that is constructed ("derived") from a root, by the addition of prefixes or suffixes. Examples: *delighted, healthful, bookish, walking.*

12. **A Prefix** is one or more letters or syllables, combined or united with the beginning of a word to modify its meaning. Examples: (*prefixes in italics*) *be*come, *ante*cedent, *al*lure.

13. **A Suffix** is one or more letters or syllables appended to the end of a word to modify its meaning. Examples: (suffixes in *italics*) run*ning*, eat*able*, conspir*acy*, kind*ness*. Two or more prefixes or suffixes may occur in the same word, as, *incompre*hensi*ble*, covet*ousness.*

14. **List of Prefixes and Suffixes.** Most of our prefixes and suffixes are from the Latin, but a few are Anglo-Saxon or from the Greek. In the following reference list of the more important prefixes and suffixes, S stands for Anglo-Saxon derivatives, L for Latin, and G for Greek. When there are several forms, these are printed in italics and enclosed in parenthesis.

PREFIXES.

a (S) in, on, at; *a*bed, *a*board, *a*back.
ab (L) (*a, abs*) from; *ab*duct, *a*vert, *ab*dicate.
ad (L) (*ac, af, al, ag, an, ap, at, as, ar*) at, to; *ad*duce, *ac*claim, *af*fix, *al*lude, *ag*grieve, *an*noy, *ap*proach, *at*tach, *ar*rest, *as*sort.
amb (L) (*am*) around; *amb*iguous, *amb*ition.
ante (L) (*anti*) before; *ante*cedent, *anti*cipate.
anti (G) (*ant*) against, opposite; *anti*slavery, *ant*arctic.
be (S) to make, at, about; *be*ware, *be*stow, *be*think.
circum (L) around; *circum*spect, *circum*ference.
con (L) (*co, com, col, cor*) against, with, together; *co*here, *con*verse, *col*lapse, *cor*respond.
contra (L) (*counter*) against; *counter*part, *contra*dict (to say against).
de (L) from; *de*tract, *de*duce.
dia (G) through; *dia*gonal, *dia*gram.
dis (L) (*di, dif*) apart, away from; *dis*pose, *di*vide, *dif*ference.
ex (L) (*e, ec, ef*) out of; *ex*pose, *e*duce, *ec*centric, *ef*fect.
extra (L) beyond; *extra*ordinary, *extra*neous.
for (S) not; *for*bid, *for*bear.
fore (S) before; *fore*see, *fore*knowledge.
hyper (G) over; *hyper*critical.
hypo (G) under; *hypo*critical.
*il*legal, *ir*rational.
in (L and S) (*en*) in, into, on, among; *in*close (or *en*close), *in*duce, *in*dorse (or *en*dorse), *in*trude.
inter (L) between; *inter*ject (to throw between), *inter*change.
intro (L) within; *intro*duction, (originally to lead within).
mis (S) ill, wrongly; *mis*chance, *mis*spell.
ob (L) (*oc, of, op*) against, to, before, toward; *ob*tain, *oc*cur (originally to run against), *of*fense, *op*pose.
out (S) beyond; *out*run, *out*side.
over (S) above; *over*step, *over*look.
per (L) through; *per*form, *per*ceive.
peri (G) around; *peri*od, *peri*meter, *peri*toneum.
poly (G) many; *poly*syllable, *poly*gon.
post (L) after; *post*pone, *post*-mortem.
pre (L) before; *pre*face, *pre*sent.
pro (L) for, forth, forward; *pro*vide (to see for), *pro*pose, *pro*noun.
re (L) back, again; *re*strain, *re*view.

retro (L) backward; *retro*grade, *retro*spect.
se (L) aside, apart; *se*clude, *se*cede.
semi (G) (*hemi*) half; *semi*circle, *hemi*sphere.
sine (L) without; *sine*cure.
sub (L) (*suc suf, sug, sum, sup, sus*) under, private; *sub*merge, *suc*cess, ***suf*fix,** *sup*press, *sug*gest, *sum*mon, *sus*pect.
subter (L) beneath; *subter*fuge, (to flee beneath).
super (L) above, more than; *super*vise, *super*abundant.
trans (L) (*tra, traf, tres*) over; *trans*act, *tra*verse, *traf*fic, *tres*pass.
un (S) not; *un*kind, *un*belief.
under (S) beneath; *under*stand.
with (S) against; *with*stand, *with*hold.

SUFFIXES.

able (L) (*ible, ble*) what may be; peace*able*, digest*ible*, aud*ible*.
ac (L) relating to, like; mani*ac*.
ceous (L) (*cious*) having; crusta*ceous*, falla*cious*.
acy (L) state of being; obstin*acy*.
age (French from L) condition, act, collection; parent*age*, man*age* (control "with the hand"), coin*age*.
al (L) relating to; person*al*.
an (L) pertaining to; Americ*an*, urb*an* (pertaining to a city).
ance (L) (*ancy, ence, ency*) state, quality; temper*ance*, sil*ence*, fluc*ency*.
ant (L) (*ent*) (after adjectives) being or doing; vigil*ant*, benevol*ent*.
ant (L) (*ent*) (after nouns) one who; serv*ant*, stud*ent*.
ar (L) pertaining to; angul*ar*.
ate (L) (*at*) like, abounding in, to make or take; rose*ate*, fortun*ate*, regul*ate*.
cle (L) (*cule*) a diminutive; arti*cle*, reti*cule*, mole*cule*.
dom (S) state of; king*dom*, wis*dom*
ee (L) one to whom; employ*ee*, pay*ee*.
eer (L) (*ier*) one who; auction*eer*, financ*ier*.
er (S) one who; robb*er*, seek*er*.
et (French) (*ette, let*) little; corn*et*, (a little horn), ros*ette*, brace*let*.
fy (L) to make; magni*fy*, (to make large), recti*fy*.
hood (S) condition; child*hood*, false*hood*.
ic (L) (*ical*) like, relating to; trag*ic*, mag*ical*.
ice (L) condition; just*ice*, coward*ice*.
id (L) having quality of; ranc*id*, horr*id*.
ile (L) that may be, relating to; doc*ile*, mercant*ile*.
ine (L) relating to; sal*ine*, can*ine*.

ion (L) the act of doing, that which; intent*ion*, suppress*ion*.
ise (L) (*ize*) act of, to make; hypnot*ize*. critic*ise*.
ish (S) somewhat, like; yellow*ish*, sheep*ish*, thiev*ish*.
ism (L) state, characteristic; Method*ism*, symbol*ism*.
ist (L) one who; art*ist*, evangel*ist*.
ite (G) sympathizer with, or follower of; Miller*ite*. Canaan*ite*.
ive (L) one who, having power of; act*ive*, fugit*ive*.
kin (S) a diminutive; cat*kin*. lamb*kin*.
less (S) without; home*less*, father*less*.
ly (S) manner; honest*ly*, mad*ly*.
ment (L) state of; content*ment*.
mony (L) state of; matri*mony*. testi*mony*.
ness (S) quality or state of; bold*ness*, holi*ness*.
or (L) one who, state or quality of; sail*or*, cand*or*, err*or*.
ous (L) full of; fabul*ous*, zeal*ous*.
ry (L) (*ary*, *ery*, *ory*) pertaining to the place where; laund*ry*, libr*ary*, thiev*ery*, arm*ory*.
some (S) abounding in; hand*some*, blithe*some*.
tude (L) state of being; servi*tude*, soli*tude*.
ty (L) state of being; liber*ty*, enmi*ty*.
ule (L) diminutive; glob*ule*.
ward (S) direction; home*ward*, east*ward*.
wise (S) manner; length*wise*, like*wise*.
y (S) (*ly*) diminutive, abounding in manner; penn*y*, wind*y*, sly*ly*.

15. **Latin and Greek Roots.** A thorough consideration of words with respect to their derivation and construction belongs to a treatise on etymology or philology and would be out of place in this text; but the student will find it very greatly to his advantage to become familiar with a few foreign roots of English words, especially those that determine the spelling and meaning of many important groups of words. Thus, if one recalls that the words, *literary, illiterate, literal, literature,* etc., are derived from the Latin root *litera,* a letter, and that there is but one *t* in this root, he will remember that all these words relate in some way to books or letters, and that in none of them is the *t* doubled. (The word *letter* is from the French *lettre.*) There are numerous other similar instances, where a knowledge of the root helps one to know and spell the word.

A specially selected list of the more important of these roots is here given. If the student will learn them thoroughly he will find later that his time and effort have been well spent. Latin words often have two forms, from both of which English words may be derived.

Thus from *scribere*, to write, and *scriptum*, writing, we have, respectively, *describe*, and *scripture*.

A LIST OF IMPORTANT LATIN ROOTS.

1 ā′cer (ăc′ris), *sharp;* acid, acrimonious.
2 ăl′e re (ăl′i tum), *to nourish;* alimony, aliment.
3 āl i us, *another;* alien, alibi.
4 ăl′tŭs, *high;* exalt, altitude.
5 a mā′ rē, (am ā′ tum), *to love;* amity, amateur.
6 ăn′ i ma, *breath, soul,* (ăn i′ mus, *mind*); animal, unanimous.
7 ăn′ nus, *a year;* annual, biennial.
8 au dī′ re, (au dī′ tum), *to hear;* audit, audience.
9 bĕl′ lŭm, *war;* rebellion, bellicose.
10 bē′ ne, *good, well;* benefit, benefactor.
11 brē′ vis, *short;* brevity, brief.
12 căp′ e re, (căp′ tŭm), *to take;* capture, accept.
13 cā′ put, (căp′ it is), *the head;* captain, capital.
14 cĕd′ e re, (cĕs′ sŭm), *to go, to yield;* cede, recession.
15 cĕn′ tum, *a hundred;* centipede, century.
16 cī′ vis, *a citizen;* civic, civil.
17 clam ā′ re, *to cry out;* claim, exclamatory.
18 crĕd′ e re, *to believe;* credit, incredible.
19 cûr′ re re, (cur′ sum), *to run;* occurrence, excursion.
20 dĕc′ em, *ten;* decimal, decimate.
21 dĕc′ ôr, *grace, ornament;* decorous, decorate.
22 dīc′ e re, (dīc′ tum) *to speak;* dictate, dictionary.
23 dŏm′ i nŭs, *a lord;* dominion, dominate.
24 dō′ mus, *a house;* domicile, domestic.
25 dū′ cē re, (ductum), *to lead;* education, induce.
26 er rā′ re, *to wander;* error, erratic.
27 făc′ e re, (făc′ tum), *to make;* facile, manufacture.
28 făl′ le re, (făls′ um), *to deceive;* fallacy, false.
29 fĕr′ re, (lā′ tum), *to bear or carry;* infer, relate.
30 fī′ nis, *the end, a boundary;* finish, define.
31 flăm′ ma, *a flame;* inflammable, inflammatory.
32 flĕct′ e re, (flĕx′ um), *to bend;* deflect, inflexible.
33 fū′ mus, *smoke;* perfume, fumigate.
34 grā′ di, (grĕs′ sus), *to go;* graduate, transgress.
35 grā′ tus, *thankful;* grateful, gratify.
36 ha bē′ re, (hăb′ i tum), *to have, to hold;* habit, exhibit.
37 hō′ mo, *a man;* homage, human.

38 im ā′ gō, *a likeness or copy;* image, imagine.
39 jŭs, (jū′ ris), *law, right;* just, jury.
40 lĕg′ e re, (lĕc′ tum), *to read, to choose;* legible, elect.
41 lĕx, (lē′ ġis), *law;* legal, legislate.
42 lī′ ber, *free;* liberal, liberty.
43 lī′ ber, *a book;* library, libretto.
44 lĭn′ e a, *a line;* linear, delineate.
45 lĭt′ er a, *a letter;* literal, literary.
46 mā′ lus, *bad;* malice, malady.
47 mā′ nus, *the hand;* manual, manuscript.
48 mā′ ter, *mother;* maternal, matrimony.
49 mī′ les, (mĭl′ i tis), *a soldier;* military, militia.
50 mĭl′ le, *a thousand;* million, millennium.
51 mī′ nor, (mī′ nus), *less;* diminish, minuend.
52 mĭt′ te re (mĭs′ sum), *to send;* remittance, mission.
53 mo nē′ re, (mŏn′ i tum), *to advise to warn;* monitor, monument
54 môrs, (môr′ tis), *death;* mortal, mortgage.
55 nō′ men, (nŏm′ i nis), *a name;* nominal, nominate.
56 nŭn ci ā′ re, *to announce;* pronunciation, denounce.
57 ŏp′ us, (op′ er is), *work;* operate, opera.
58 pa rā′ re, *to prepare;* preparation, apparel.
59 pa rē′ re, *to be visible;* appear, apparent.
60 pēs, (pē′ dis), *a foot;* pedal, expedition.
61 pŏn′ e re, (pŏs′ i tum), *to place;* opponent, position.
62 pŏp′ u lus, *the people;* popular, populist.
63 prī′ mŭs, *first;* primer, primitive.
64 prō bā′ re, *to prove;* probate, probable.
65 săn′ us, *sound;* sane, sanitary.
66 săt′ is, *enough;* satisfy, saturate.
67 scrīb′ er e, (scrīp′ tum), *to write;* describe, scripture.
68 sĕ dē′ re, *to sit;* sedentary, supersede.
69 sĭm′ il is, *like;* assimilate, similar.
70 spi rā′ re, *to breathe:* spirit, inspire.
71 stā′ re, (stăt′ um), *to stand;* station, statute.
72 te nē′ re, (tĕnt′ um), *to hold;* tenacious, extend.
73 tĕr′ ra, *the earth;* terrestrial, terra-cotta.
74 va lē′ re, *to be strong to be worth;* valiant, value.
75 vē′ rus, *true;* very, verify.
76 vēr′ te re, (ver′ sum), *to turn;* convert, inversion.
77 vī dē′ re, (vī′ sum), *to see;* vidette, revise.
78 vĭv′ e re, *to live:* vivid, revive.

ROOTS FROM THE GREEK.

16. Of our words derived from the Greek, most are scientific or philosophic terms, although many, as *telegraph, sympathy, disaster*, are in everyday use. In dictionaries and other books of reference intended for scholars, Greek words are usually spelled with the Greek letters. In the latest dictionaries, however, they are spelled in Roman, and may be studied by the ordinary student.

The following list contains only those roots that enter into the more common of our Greek derivatives:

1 ăg′ on, *strife, agony;* agonize.
2 ăr′ ehē, *the beginning;* patriarch, archeology.
3 ăs′ ter, (ās′ tron), *a star;* astronomy, disaster.
4 au′ tōs, *one's self;* automobile, autonomy.
5 bī′ ōs, *life;* biology, biography.
6 dē′ mŏs, *the people;* democrat, demagogue.
7 dŏx′ a, *opinion, glory;* orthodox, doxology.
8 grăm′ ma, *a letter;* telegram, grammar.
9 grăph′ eīn, *to write;* telegraph, graphite.
10 lŏg′ ŏs, *a book, a discourse;* catalog, decalogue.
11 mē′ tron, *a measure;* metrical, thermometer.
12 pā′ thŏs, *feeling;* sympathy, pathetic.
13 phī′ los, *a friend;* philosophy, philanthropist.
14 phō′ nē, *a sound;* telephone, phonograph.
15 pneū′ ma, *air, breath;* pneumonia, pneumatic.
16 pŏl′ is, *a city;* metropolis, cosmopolitan.
17 sŏph′ ŏs, *wise;* philosopher, sophistry.
18 tĕeh′ nē, *art;* technical, architect.
19 thē′ os, *God;* theosophy, theologian.
20 thēr′ mŏs, *heat;* thermometer, isothermal.
21 tŏn′ os, *a sound;* monotonous, tonic.
22 zō′ ŏn, *an animal;* zoology, protozoan.

LESSON 5.

Test Exercise.

Using the following diagram as a model form for your work, prepare a written analysis of the words that follow, defining the prefix, root, suffix and word, as illustrated in the model.

Word	Prefix and Its Meaning	Root and Its Meaning	Suffix and Its Meaning	Literal Meaning of Word
illiterate	il, not	litera, a letter	ate, condition	Knowing nothing of letters
admonish	ad, to	moneo, to advise	ish, to make	To make advice to (for)

abbreviate
occurrence
inflammatory
superhumanly
revolution
populous
reanimate
improbable
discreditable
inseparable
submission
internavigate
co-operate
ingratitude
imaginary
dissatisfied

LESSON 6.

Test Exercises.

1.

Give the root (and its meaning) upon which each of the following words is formed. When in doubt, consult the dictionary.

NOTE.—A few of the words are formed on more than one root.

diagram	technology	ungrateful	prevailing
metropolitan	similitude	alienate	concurrent
unprepared	minuend	auditorium	acrimony
domesticate	transmission	rebellious	incapacitate
decorum	probation	manufacture	beneficent

2.

Write as many words as you can think of that are built upon the following roots:

arche	graphein	culpa
annus	logos	polis
errare	flamma	parare
gratus	credere	manus
bellum	currere	cedere

LESSON 7.

Test Exercises.

1.

Write two words illustrating the use of some form of each of the following prefixes; do not use the illustrations given in the text:

circum	syn	per
mis	ex	out
super	ante	ob
post	anti	sub
trans	poly	with

2.

Illustrate with two words each of the following suffixes. Any form of the suffix may be used:

acy	ice	fy
ant	ward	ory
dom	ance	ward
ite	able	less
ee	ise	some

LESSON 8.

Spelling Rules.

The spelling of English words is very irregular and unsystematic, but there are a few spelling rules that are of such general application as to be worth studying and remembering. In subsequent lessons these rules will be referred to by number.

Rule I.

Dropping Final e. Words ending in silent *e*, drop the *e* on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel.

EXAMPLE: ride, riding; sense, sensible; knave, knavish.

When a word ends in double *e*, both *e*'s are retained unless the suffix begins with *e*.

EXAMPLES: disagree, disagreeable; free, freeing; tree, treed.

In *hereafter*, *herein*, *whereabouts*, *therein*. etc., the *e* is not dropped, for the reason that these words are true compounds, and the part following the *e* is not a suffix.

The final *e* is not dropped when to do so would affect the pronunciation of the word, as in certain words in which the final *e* is preceded by *g*, *c*, or *o*.

Learn to spell the following:

courageous	toeing
dyeing (coloring)	singeing
peaceable	noticeable
changeable	chargeable
hoeing	advantageous
marriageable	serviceable
traceable	shoeing

Rule II.

Changing y to i. Final *y*, when preceded by a consonant, is changed to *i* before a suffix not beginning with *y*.

EXAMPLES: fury, furious; busy, business; fly, flies; mercy, merciful. There are a few exceptions to this rule; as, *spryer*, *flyer*, *beauteous*, *plenteous*.

Rule III.

Doubling Final Consonants. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, if they end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before suffixes beginning with a vowel.

EXAMPLES: run, running; forgot, forgotten; concur, concurrence; refer, referring; beg, beggar; Japan, Japanning.

There are a few exceptions to Rule III.

Learn to spell the following:

humbugging	chagrined
excellent	crystalline
civilian	pettifogger
Platonic	satanic

Why is the final consonant not doubled in forming the following derivatives?

reference	repeating	accidental
vigorous	combatant	comparable
preferable	Japanese	

Rule IV.

Words Ending in ise and ize. When the part of the word before the suffix is a word, write *ize;* when it is not, write *ise*.

EXAMPLES: (*ize*), civil*ize*, author*ize*, gormand*ize;* (*ise*), exerc*ise*, catech*ise*, merchand*ise*.

EXCEPTIONS: There are a few exceptions to this rule, as follows: crit-ic*ise*, recogn*ize*, anal*yze*, paral*yze*, anglic*ize*.

There is some diversity in the spelling of this class of words. The following, however, are *correctly* spelled *ise* All the others *may* be spelled *ize*. Learn to spell all in the list:

advertise	demise	exorcise
advise	despise	franchise
affranchise	devise	merchandise
apprise	disfranchise	misprise
catechise	disguise	premise
chastise	divertise	reprise
circumcise	emprise	revise
comprise	enfranchise	supervise
compromise	enterprise	surmise
criticise	exercise	surprise

LESSON 9.

Spelling Rules Continued.

Rule V.

Verbs in ei and ie. Verbs in which the derivative noun ends in *tion*, are spelled with *ei; conception, conceive; perception perceive.*

When the derivative noun does not end in *tion*, the verb is spelled with *ie; belief, believe; relief, relieve.*

There is, however, no reliable general rule for spelling *all* words in *ei* and *ie*. It is best to learn each word by itself. The following lists contain most of the common words of this class, and each list should be thoroughly learned.

Words in *ei:*

heinous	seignior	counterfeit
heifer	obeisance	feign
reindeer	reigning	sleight
leisure	foreigner	skein
seizure	weird	feint
heiress	veil	eine
either	weigh	seize
neither	surfeit	their

believe	brigadier	sieve
thief	transient	wield
aerie	piece	bier
hosier	yield	shield
priest	prairie	shriek
achieve	view	pierce
field	lieu	mien
series	tier	niece
chandelier	fiend	chief
siege	fierce	lien

LESSON 10.

Spelling Rules Continued.

Rule VI.

All, full, and well, when used in unhyphenated compounds, usually drop the final *l*.

EXAMPLES: already, welcome, careful, handful, almost, fulfill.

EXCEPTIONS: allspice, fullness.

In hyphenated compounds, the final *l* is not dropped.

EXAMPLES: all-hail, well-wisher, all-work, full-fledged.

Rule VII.

Plurals of Words Ending in o. If the final *o* has a vowel before it, form the plural by adding *s*.

EXAMPLES: cameo, cameos; folio, folios.

If a consonant precedes the final *o*, add *es* for the plural.

EXAMPLES: mosquito, mosquitoes; tomato, tomatoes.

The few exceptions to this rule are mostly names direct from the Latin, Italian, or Spanish.

The following list includes all those of common occurrence; learn to write them.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
albino	albinos	octavo	octavos
canto	cantos	piano	pianos
halo	halos	solo	solos
lasso	lassos	trio	trios
memento	mementos	zero	zeros
merino	merinos		

Rule VIII.

Words in eed and ede. The words in *eed* consist of the words, *proceed*, *succeed* and *exceed*, and the words derived from them. *Procedure* is the one exception.

Words in *ede* have other prefixes, as, *accede*, *secede*, *intercede*.

Rule IX.

Words in er and or. The suffix *er* (one who, or that which) being Anglo-Saxon is generally used with our common (Anglo-Saxon) words.

EXAMPLES: wagon, wagoner; heat, heater; write, writer; teach, teacher

The less common words, those derived from the Latin or Greek, take the suffix *or*.

EXAMPLES: monitor, senator, conservator, janitor, debtor, intercessor.

LESSON II.

Words in Ible and Able

There are some fourteen hundred words in the English language that end in these suffixes. About four-fifths of these end in *able*, and the remaining fifth in *ible*. Those in *able* are mostly from either the Anglo-Saxon, or the Latin, while those in *ible* are *never from the Anglo-Saxon*.

There is no general rule for spelling these words, but as the list of common words in *ible* is comparatively short, it is well to learn them, and spell all others with *able*, consulting the dictionary in the case of unfamiliar words.

The following list contains all words in ordinary use that end in *ible*. Copy the list several times, or until the words are well fixed in your memory.

NOTE. Derivatives formed by the adding of prefixes to these words, as, *inaccessible*, *impossible*, etc., are omitted.

accessible	deducible	fencible	redemptible
admissible	defensible	flexible	reducible
audible	destructible	forcible	reprehensible
collectible	digestible	gullible	resistible
combustible	discernible	horrible	responsible
compatible	divisible	indelible	reversible
comprehensible	edible	invincible	risible
compressible	eligible	irascible	sensible
contractible	exhaustible	legible	susceptible
controvertible	expansible	negligible	tangible
convertible	expressible	perceptible	terrible
corrigible	extendible	permissible	transmissible
corruptible	fallible	plausible	visible
credible	feasible	possible	

LESSON 12.

Compound Words.

A compound word is one that consists of two or more words either consolidated or connected by a hyphen, as *inkstand*, *writing-desk*.

There are no satisfactory or practical rules governing the formation of compound words, although many have been formulated. Usage is neither uniform nor consistent, and dictionaries, proof-readers' associations, and the authorities generally, differ interminably. As a rule, words ordinarily written separately are compounded when the two words taken together have a different meaning from what they have when written separately. Thus "*walking stick*" would mean a stick that walks, but "*walking-stick*" a stick used in walking. When a hyphenated compound attains such general use and special signification that the meaning of its separate parts are lost sight of in the compound, it is consolidated, as in *ironmonger*, *everything*, *bumblebee*, *blackboard*. Thus we have *inkstand* and *ink-well*, the latter word not having yet reached the state of consolidation, and we may speak with entire propriety of a *white* blackbird, or a *red* blueberry.

In the matter of compounding, two questions may arise to perplex the student:

(1) *Whether or not a given pair of words should be hyphenated or written separately.* For instance, should we write *door knob* or *door-knob*, *wine seller* or *wine-seller?* The determination of this point is usually a matter of taste rather than of authority. As a rule, it is better to avoid the hyphen unless it is clearly required. Write *bank book* rather than *bank-book*, *fountain pen* rather than *fountain-pen*, *trotting horse* rather than *trotting-horse*, etc. On the other hand, we should write *hitching-post*, *water-trough*, *field-book*, etc., because the hyphen helps to show the unity of the expression.

(2) *Whether or not a given pair of words should be hyphenated or consolidated.* Should we write *bookcase* or *book-case*, *typewriter* or *type-writer?* This is a matter of usage, or authority, rather than of taste or meaning. The words mean precisely the same whether or not we consolidate them. Consolidations should not be made without authority of good usage, but in case of diversity of authority the consolidation is to be preferred.

The foregoing suggestions should help the student to avoid serious errors in the matter of compounding, but in all cases of doubt it is well to consult the dictionary.

Exercise.

1. Write from memory a list of twenty *hyphenated* compound words.
2. Write from memory a list of twenty *consolidated* compound words.

In case of doubt regarding any of these words, refer to the dictionary. You may have contracted some wrong compounding habits; for instance, are the following right or wrong? Alright, match-maker, pine-apple, saddle horse, black-smith, cat-like, today, a hot weather beverage, ice-cold drinks, good looking man, hungry looking tramp, halfhearted, near-sighted, home-like, over-estimated, hoehandle.

Eight Lessons in Monosyllables.

Monosyllables, or words of one syllable, are mostly of Anglo-Saxon origin, and of every-day use. The following eight lessons include about all the common monosyllables that anyone would be likely to misspell. If any of these words are unfamiliar to you, look up their meaning in the dictionary.

LESSON 13.

roast	pus	roam	pert	lace
seam	roar	maim	mock	moan

stitch	scum	mince	nice	paint
quad	sneer	nail	jeer	queer
seat	rare	ire	marsh	serve
should	sense	pace	nick	praise
quaff	sigh	jade	jerk	quell
quail	stout	neat	moist	rue
porch	sere	mall	pall	price
quake	speak	maul	jest	skill

LESSON 14.

spoke	stain	prune	steer	grade
quill	quote	scale	scold	cope
staff	stun	starve	punt	duct
prince	race	scar	score	float
rich	salt	shirk	shoe	daub
quince	noise	small	stern	duke
saint	match	rail	grace	death
sheaf	moult	rise	hence	fear
ridge	pitch	school	dance	fund
shear	prove	shoal	faith	nerve

LESSON 15.

couch	crude	haze	cream	coal
flown	eye	curse	dope	drain
dunce	haste	fleet	eel	ford
feat	cube	head	creed	coast
flout	drill	curt	dose	dream
gain	globe	fail	firm	ere
gall	curb	curve	fold	glance
fence	hatch	cleat	geese	etch
forge	coke	clef	haft	flute
code	frail	cloak	eke	gripe

LESSON 16.

hoard	dome	notch	junk	lurch
dirt	edge	purse	nurse	musk

east	foe	latch	pause	meek
fife	gull	loop	lawn	learn
flux	maze	moss	lull	mace
groan	porch	noun	keel	inn
ebb	joint	null	lead	leave
foam	meal	love	oath	much
gas	nose	none	peach	pawn
grape	last	nun	keen	jut

LESSON 17.

vault	blight	chide	bean	cause
spasm	board	choice	bisque	folks
cone	bode	clear	pawn	guide
void	bolt	brogue	chance	brusque
squab	brace	baste	lease	hymn
sieve	brunt	belle	chore	group
balm	burst	cleanse	gauge	czar
bane	chair	dense	clique	wren
birch	charge	croup	butte	sleeve
bleat	check	ache	knack	yacht

LESSON 18.

lens	guard	dough	where	glimpse
purge	germ	source	which	flux
grudge	gist	style	surge	knit
gauze	guest	trite	sign	naught
gear	phrase	thigh	sponge	knob
pearl	loose	speech	skirt	gnat
quartz	lose	shrub	knell	farce
perch	guise	scene	mulct	gourd
loathe	quiz	sphere	plague	hearse
jaunt	dirge	sure	plaid	knoll

LESSON 19.

numb	fuse	rogue	shield	wise
merge	film	smirch	scold	tart

grease	gross	tierce	tour	wolf
herb	paste	writhe	treat	taste
lapse	psalm	wealth	vice	woo
oust	pshaw	salve	whiz	tear
height	writ	terse	buzz	term
hoax	waive	tomb	voice	tense
launch	sword	vault	troop	valve
league	stool	tongue	talk	theme

LESSON 20.

where	wrap	feud	route	switch
verse	twirl	gape	scheme	screen
tread	scrawl	ghost	troupe	thumb
brawl	ream	gouge	zinc	wrist
alms	scream	lathe	vase	wharf
quoit	wreck	lien	watch	vouch
squall	wrench	lynch	yeast	stroll
worth	rinse	myth	veal	soup
scourge	type	phlegm	verb	shriek
realm	deign	rouge	zeal	scarce

PART II.

General Test Lessons.

The next one hundred or more lessons present an analytical study of some twenty-five hundred carefully selected English words.

How to Study These Lessons.

1. *Pronounce* slowly, the twenty-five words in the *first column*, noticing carefully the *spelling of each word* as you pronounce it. If in doubt as to the pronunciation of any word, study its accent and diacritical markings in the second column. Remember, however, that in learning to spell, it is the *form of the word* as given in the first column, that you need to become familiar with.

2. Read the definitions of the last thirteen words of the lesson; then read carefully the sentences under "Word Study."

3. Write (either with pen or typewriter) all of the twenty-five words in the first column, recalling as you do so, their pronunciation and meaning. If possible, have someone pronounce the words to you as you write them.

4. Write the "Word Study" sentences, if possible, from dictation. If you are a shorthand student and sufficiently advanced, take this dictation in shorthand afterward transcribing your notes on the typewriter.

5. Look up every question in the Quiz, referring to the root-lists, spelling rules, or the dictionary whenever necessary.

6. Whenever you misspell a word, no matter where, *re-write* it several times or until it becomes so familiar to you that you will *never again misspell it*. If you have not constant access to an unabridged dictionary, make notes of all matters for dictionary reference, and visit the public library once or twice a week to look these up. The habit of dictionary research is most important to every student of words.

Plan to give *at least thirty* or *forty minutes* to the preparation of your spelling lesson. Do not depend on merely spelling a few of the words orally, during the lunch hour or "just before the last bell rings." Failure to pre-

pare the lesson, and neglect of review practice are the usual causes of failure to learn to spell.

The Quiz at the close of each lesson should receive careful attention. The learner who does not neglect these little reviews will soon find himself rewarded with a working knowledge of some very important matters of word-study.

Diacritical Marks are used in these lessons only as they are required to show the accurate pronunciation of the words. When the sound of a letter is obvious, or when the sound of a vowel is obscure as in the case of *a* in *final*, or of *e* in *marvel*, the letter is left unmarked.

Prefixes Set off by Hyphen. When prefixes ending with a vowel (*pre*, *re*, *co*) precede a root *beginning with the same vowel*, the prefix is set off with a hyphen in order to preserve the sound of both vowels.

Examples. *Re-echo*, *co-operate*, *pre-empt*, *re-enter*, *zo-ology*.

In some printing offices, and in the dictionaries, the division of the vowels in such words is effected by means of the diæresis (¨) which is placed over the second vowel. (Ex. zoölogy, coöperate.) But in most book and newspaper work and in typewriting the hyphen is employed as illustrated above. In the following lessons, prefixes of the class here referred to will be set off by the *hyphen*.

VARIABLE SPELLINGS.

There are many words for which both usage and the dictionaries sanction more than one way of spelling the same word. In the lessons in this book, preference has been given to the **simpler and more natural form,** unless the preponderance of usage clearly favors the longer form.

The student will do well to study the lists of variable spellings given on this page.

In the following pairs of words, the first form is to be preferred to the second, because it is more in harmony with the general orthographic method of the language:

(Acknowledgment, acknowledgement), (ax, axe), (bandana, bandanna), (catechise, catechize), (caliber, calibre), (catalog, catalogue), (center, centre), centiped, centipede), (check, cheque), (clarinet, clarionet), (cyclopedia, cyclopaedia), (develop, develope), (drouth, drought), (envelop, envelope), (frenzy, phrensy), (gantlet, gauntlet), (good-by, good-bye), (gray, grey), (horehound, hoarhound), (mama, mamma), (manila, manilla), (milage, mileage), (mustache, moustache), (program, programme), (pur, purr), (racoon, raccoon), (saber, sabre), (saltpeter, saltpetre), (savior, saviour), (skilful, skillful), (specter, spectre), (theater, theatre), (Welsh rabbit, Welsh rarebit).

In the following list, the preponderance of usage favors the first of the forms given:

(Barouche, barouch), (barytone, baritone), (apostasy, apostacy), (catsup, ketchup), (cigar, segar), (cipher, cypher), (clew, clue), (crawfish, crayfish), (czar, Tsar), (dexterous, dextrous), (ecstasy, ecstacy), (gauge, gage), (greyhound, grayhound), (grizzly (a bear), grisly), (haul, hale), (indorse, endorse).

In the following list, usage is about equally divided between the two forms, and there seems to be no valid reason for choosing either in preference to the other:

(Distention, distension), (further, farther), (plat, plot), (practice, practise), (pretense, pretence), (rennet, runnet), (sirup, syrup), (thrash, thresh), (vender, vendor).

LESSON 21.

1	rhubarb	rhu′barb	7	onward	ŏn′ward
2	severe	se vēre′	8	bobolink	bob′o link
3	Christmas	Chrĭst′mas	9	niece	(nēs)
4	exhibition	ex hi bĭ′tion	10	artillery	ar til′ler y
5	hysterics	hŷs tĕr′ics	11	perpetrate	per′pe trate
6	challenge	chăl′lenge	12	sarcastic	sar căs′tic

13	millennium	mĭl lĕn′nĭ um	period of a thousand years.
14	nominal	nŏm′i nal	in name only.
15	pelican	pĕl′i can	a water bird.
16	jaundice	jąun′dĭce	a disease.
17	superlative	su pĕr′la tive	highest in degree.
18	Jesuit	Jeş′ū it	one of a religious order.
19	malpractice	măl prăc′tice	improper medical treatment.
20	antagonize	an tăg′o nize	to oppose.
21	bobbin	bŏb′bin	a kind of spool.
22	facility	fa cĭl′i ty	ease.
23	definite	dĕf′i nĭte	precise.
24	epaulet	(ĕp′ą lĕt)	a shoulder badge.
25	manifest	măn′i fĕst	to make known.

For Word Study. 1. The *Jesuits manifested superlative* skill as teachers, but nevertheless were *antagonized* by the nobility.

2. In treating a case of *jaundice* the doctor was convicted of *malpractice*, but escaped with a *nominal* fine.

3. He had a *definite* belief as to the coming of the *millennium*.

4. The weaver showed great *facility* in managing the *bobbins*.

5. The savage chief wore a kind of *epaulet* made of *pelican* plumes.

Quiz. Note. These quizzes are to help the student to keep in mind the more important roots, prefixes, and suffixes, the application of the spelling rules, and to guard against common mispronunciations. The numbers refer to the words in the lesson preceding the quiz. The teacher will find the quizzes very helpful in putting life and interest into the class work.

1. Name roots of 13, 14, 19, 20, 22, 23.
2. Define prefixes in 4, 17, 20.
3. Define suffixes in 5, 7, 12, 16, 20, 22.

LESSON 22.

1	contradict	kŏn tra dĭct′	7	command kŏm mănd′
2	merciful	mĕr′ci ful	8	possible pŏs′si ble
3	educator	ĕd′u cā tor	9	composition kŏm pō sĭ′tion
4	convince	con vĭnce′	10	baggage băg′gage
5	attention	ăt tĕn′tion	11	chalk (chąwk)
6	weather	wĕath′er	12	defense or defence dē fĕnse′

13	syllable	sĭl′la ble	division of a word.
14	chamois	(shăm′y)	a species of antelope.
15	baron	băr′on	a title of nobility.
16	water-color	wą′ter-color	a kind of painting.
17	portable	pōrt′a ble	easily carried.
18	ablaze	a blāze′	on fire.
19	portal	pōr′tal	an entrance.
20	technical	tĕch′ (tĕk) nic al	pertaining to a particular art or science.
21	vacancy	vā′can cy	an unfilled position.
22	synonym	sĭn′o nĭm	a similar term.
23	Wesleyan	Wĕs′ley an	a follower of Wesley.
24	analysis	(a năl′a sis)	logical separation into parts.
25	verbiage	vĕr′ bĭ āge	needless use of words.

For Word Study. 1. The *baron* never uttered a *syllable* as to his *chamois* hunt, but he carried a *portable* outfit for painting and brought back some *water-color* sunsets in which his skies seemed fairly *ablaze*.

2. The *technical* name is *portal* but we always call it a gate.

3. Our *Wesleyan* minister seems proud of his *verbiage* but he is not always accurate. In his sermon to-day he used the word *analysis* as a *synonym* of solution.

4. We will consider your application whenever there is a *vacancy*.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 1, 3, 5, 20.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 3, 5, 9, 10, 23, 25.

3. What spelling rules apply to 2 and 10?

LESSON 23.

1 dialogue	(dī'a lŏg)	7 holiday	hŏl'i day
2 experience	ĕx pē'rĭ ĕnce	8 candidate	căn'dĭ date
3 hoeing	hōe'ing	9 rheumatism	(rū'ma tĭzm)
4 expense	ex pĕnse'	10 division	dĭ vĭ'sion (zhun)
5 opposition	ŏp po sĭ'tion	11 cyclopedia	cȳ clŏ pē'dĭá
6 staircase	stâir'cāse	12 hickory	hĭck'o ry

13 avoirdupois ăv oir du poiz' (ăv er du poiz') a system of weights.
14 essential ĕs sĕn'tial (shal) necessary.
15 palsy pal'zy (zy) a nervous disorder.
16 dissipate dĭs'sĭ pāte to indulge to excess.
17 balmy (bäm'ў) mild, refreshing.
18 addled (ăd'ld) confused.
19 rhinoceros rhĭ nŏç'e ros a large animal.
20 judicial ju dĭ'cial (shăl) pertaining to justice.
21 interrogation in tĕr ro gā'tion a question.
22 ligament lĭg'a ment tissue uniting the bones.
23 amanuensis a măn ū ĕn'sis one who writes from dictation.
24 providence prŏv'i dence act of providing.
25 divinity dĭ vĭn' i ty state of being divine.

For Word Study. 1. It is *essential* for the plate to weigh five hundred pounds *avoirdupois*.

2. Since he has *palsy*, his mind is usually *addled*.

3. His *amanuensis* was subjected to a *judicial interrogation* as to the defendant's being *dissipated* in his habits.

4. The idea of *Providence* necessarily includes that of *divinity*.

5. The museum contains *ligaments* from the skeleton of a *rhinoceros*.

6. It was a *balmy* day.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 1, 5, 11, 23, 24.

2. Rule I relates to what words in this lesson?

3. Pronounce *Christmas*, *jaundice*, *Jesuit*, *chamois*, *bronchial*, *interesting*, *romance*.

LESSON 24.

1	various	vā′rĭ ous	7	telegraphy	te lĕg′ra phy
2	superstitious	sụ per stĭ′tious (shus)	8	profanity	prŏ făn′i ty
3	shield	shiēld	9	drunkard	drŭnk′ard
4	annoyance	ăn noy′ance	10	crevice	crĕv′ice
5	wreath	wrēath	11	telegraph	tĕl′e grăph
6	submitting	sŭb mĭt′ting	12	English	(iṉ′glĭsh)

13	calculate	căl′cŭ lāte	to reckon.
14	populist	pŏp′u list	a member of the People's Party.
15	carbuncle	căr′bŭṉ cle	a kind of tumor; a precious stone.
16	eccentric	ec cĕn′tric	odd; a kind of wheel.
17	mechanical	me chăn′ic al	machine-like.
18	terrorize	tĕr′ror ize	to make afraid.
19	amalgam	a măl′gam	an alloy of quicksilver.
20	wether	wĕth′er	a male sheep.
21	velocity	ve lŏc′i ty	speed.
22	assignment	as sign′ (sine) ment,	transfer of title.
23	cede	(sēd)	to give by treaty.
24	spontaneous	spŏn tā′ne ous	voluntary; through impulse.
25	bowie-knife	bōw′ie-knife	a weapon.

For Word Study. 1. The estimates were *calculated* upon the basis of the *populist* vote for 1902.

2. He separates the *amalgam* by means af a *mechanical* device in which there is an *eccentric* revolving at a high *velocity*.

3. A band of roughs with *bowie-knives terrorized* the town.

4. Included in the bankrupt farmer's *assignment* were *various* farm implements, also five hundred *wethers* ready for market.

5. There was a *spontaneous* demand that Florida be *ceded* to the United States.

6. The sword hilt was set with *carbuncles*.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 6, 7, 14, 23.

2. Suffix (with meaning), for 1, 4, 9, 17, 22, 24.

3. What rules apply to 1, 6, 18?

LESSON 25.

1	talkative	(tąwk'a tiv)	7	divorce (dĭ vōrs')
2	colic	cŏl'ic	8	topknot (tŏp'nŏt)
3	stranger	strān'ger	9	scripture scrĭp'tūre
4	drowsy	drow'sy	10	rehearse (rē hŭrs')
5	proceeds	prō'ceeds	11	limekiln līme'kĭln (kill)
6	graceful	grāce'ful	12	button-hole bŭt'ton-hōle

13	inquisitive	in quĭs'ĭ tive	curious, prying.
14	camera	căm'e rà	a photographic instrument.
15	horizontal	hŏr ĭ zŏn'tal	level.
16	ball-bearing	bąll'-bear ing	turning upon balls.
17	docile	dŏc' ĭle	teachable.
18	narrative	năr'ra tĭve	a story.
19	infidel	ĭn'fĭ dĕl	an unbeliever.
20	superintend	sū per in tĕnd'	to oversee, or have charge of.
21	bolster	bōl'ster	a supporting part.
22	chemical	chĕm'ĭ cal	relating to chemistry.
23	plausible	plą̣uṣ'ĭ ble	superficially reasonable.
24	estimate	ĕs'tĭ māte	to appraise.
25	mammal	măm'mal	a milk-giving animal.

For Word Study. 1. The *infidel's* arguments were *plausible* but not convincing.

2. The *camera* revolves upon a *horizontal, ball-bearing* plate.

3. His pet bear was *docile* but *inquisitive*, and the *narrative* of his pranks is most amusing.

4. The *superintendent* of construction advised the use of a *bolster* to support the metal frame-work.

5. This charge includes the *estimate* for *chemicals*.

6. The whale is a *mammal*, not a fish.

Quiz. 1. Make original sentences illustrating the meaning of 5, 10, 13, 17, 23, 24.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 1, 4, 17, 23, 24.

LESSON 26.

1	believer	be liēv'er	7	healthful	hĕalth'ful
2	agreeable	a gree'a ble	8	genteel	ġĕn teel'
3	poetry	pō'et ry	9	rehearsal	rē hēars'al
4	correspondent	cŏr re spŏnd'ent	10	enlargement	ĕn lärġe'ment
5	liberal	lĭb'er al	11	nourishment	noŭr'ish ment
6	official	of fĭ'cial (fĭ sh'l)	12	dodge	dŏdġe

13	coincidence	cō ĭn'ci dĕnce	agreeing in time.
14	precede	prē cēde'	to go before.
15	monarchy	mŏn'ärch y (ärk y),	government by a monarch.
16	stationery	stā'tion er y	writing material, etc.
17	larynx	lăr'ynx (inks)	the trachea or upper part of the windpipe.
18	jamb or jam	jăm	side of a doorway.
19	genius	gēn'ius (yŭs)	mental superiority.
20	reconcile	rĕc'on cīle	to bring into agreement.
21	notoriety	nō to rī'e ty	unfavorable renown.
22	obituary	o bĭt'ŭ ă ry	pertaining to the death of a person.
23	quarry	quär'ry	a stone pit.
24	frugal	frụ'gal	saving.
25	dedicate	dĕd'i cāte	to consecrate.

For Word Study. 1. He had been a dealer in cheap *stationery* and had won some local *notoriety* as a hack-writer of *obituaries*, but the publication of this poem marked him as a real *genius*.

2. He *preceded* us to the *quarry* where we afterward found him eating a *frugal* meal with his workmen.

3. This republican patriot could never be *reconciled* to a man who had *dedicated* a book to the chief defender of the *monarchy*.

4. The *jams* are of hewn oak.

5. It was a curious *coincidence* that both orators were ill at the same time with an affection of the *larynx*.

Quiz. 1. Define suffixes in 4, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16.

2. What spelling rules apply to 2 and 7?

3. Why is the final *e* not dropped in forming 10?

LESSON 27.

1	dwelling	dwĕll′ing	7	purity	pū′ri ty
2	illustrate	ĭl lŭs′trāte	8	leisure	lēi′sure (zhur)
3	funeral	fū′ner al	9	partial	pär′tial (shal)
4	hurricane	hŭr′ri cāne	10	encourage	ĕn coŭr′ăge
5	pleurisy	pleu′ri sy	11	collar	cŏl′lar
6	Presbyterian	Prĕs bỹ tē′ri an	12	since	sĭnce

13	platinum	plăt′i num	a metal.
14	consolidate	con sŏl′i dāte	to unite.
15	snapdragon	snăp′drăg on	a flower.
16	aisle	(īle)	a passage.
17	assault	as sault′	to attack.
18	ceiling	cēil′ing	top of a room.
19	ventilation	vĕn tĭ lā′tion	circulation of air.
20	sleigh	(slā)	a vehicle on runners.
21	fanatic	fa năt′ic	an unreasonable enthusiast.
22	image	ĭm′ăge	a figure or likeness.
23	ague	ā′gūe	an intermittent fever.
24	nicotine	nĭc′o tine	the poisonous principle o. tobacco.
25	circumference	cir cŭm′ fer ence	boundary of a circle.

For Word Study. 1. There was an attempt to *consolidate* the *platinum* producers into one company.

2. The new church has broad *aisles*, a high *ceiling*, and perfect *ventilation*.

3. The *snapdragon* is a dear old-fashioned flower.

4. The *image* stands on a pedestal forty feet in *circumference*.

5. While journeying through Thibet in a *sleigh* he was *assaulted* by religious *fanatics*.

6. There is no evidence that *nicotine* is a cure for *ague*.

Quiz. Write original sentences illustrating use of 14, 21, 25.

Note. Two or more of the words may be given in one sentence, and derivatives, or connected words may be illustrated instead of the word indicated, as *consolidation* instead of consolidate, or, fanatical instead of *fanatic*, etc.

LESSON 28.

1	useful	ūse′ful	7	yellow	yĕl′low
2	squeal	squēal	8	subscriber	sŭb scrīb′er
3	volunteer	vŏl un teer′	9	memory	mĕm′o ry
4	medical	mĕd′i cal	10	certificate	cer tĭf′i cāte
5	doubtful	doubt′ful	11	lunatic	lu̇′na tĭc
6	vegetable	vĕġ′e ta ble	12	bridegroom	brīde′grōōm

13	specify	spĕc′i fȳ	to mention particularly.
14	biography	bī ŏg′ra phy	the history of a life.
15	sanguine	(săng′gwĭn)	enthusiastically hopeful.
16	astronomy	ăs trŏn′o my	science of the stars.
17	bouillon	(bōōl yŏng′)	a clear soup.
18	sloyd	sloyd	a system of manual training.
19	shackles	shăc′kles	handcuffs, fetters.
20	certify	cēr′tĭ fȳ	to state formally.
21	assessor	as sĕss′or	one who values property for taxation.
22	spinal	spī′nal	pertaining to the backbone or spine.
23	hoarhound	hōar′hound	a roadside weed.
24	warble	wa̤r′ble	to sing in a trilling manner.
25	adjacent	ăd jā′cent	near to.

For Word Study. 1. His several discourses on *astronomy* are not *specified* in the *biography*.

2. He *certified* to the *assessor* that the property is *adjacent* to the town site.

3. They served us a sort of *bouillon* flavored with *hoarhound*.

4. His *spinal* trouble came from wearing *shackles* when in prison.

5. The birds *warbled* in every bush and tree.

6. We are quite *sanguine* that the school board will introduce *sloyd* into the course next year.

Quiz. 1. Name and define roots in 3, 8, 14, 16.

2. Why is the *l* not doubled in 1 and 5?

3. What is the meaning of the suffixes in 3, 10, 11, 21?

LESSON 29.

1	adhere	ăd hēre′	7	carrier	căr′ri er
2	quantity	quän′ti ty	8	skimming	skĭm′ming
3	robin	rŏb′in	9	jealous	jĕal′ous
4	opposite	ŏp′po sīte (zĭt)	10	buffalo	bŭf′fa lō
5	hotel	ho tĕl′	11	level	lĕv′el
6	manager	măn′a ġer	12	fuel	fū′el

13	belladonna	bĕl la dŏn′na	a poison.
14	laudable	lạud′a ble	praiseworthy.
15	Jehovah	Jē hō′vah	Hebrew name for God.
16	knight	(nīt)	holder of a title for knighthood
17	final	fī′nal	last.
18	desolate	dĕs′ō lāte	dreary, deserted.
19	epitaph	ĕp′i tăph	inscription on a tomb.
20	swagger	swăg′ger	to brag or bluster.
21	nobility	nō bĭl′i ty	state of being noble.
22	reformation	rĕf or mā′tion	act of reforming.
23	altitude	ăl′tĭ tūde	height.
24	levy	lĕv′y	to impose; to collect.
25	pawn	pạwn	to pledge; a chessman.

For Word Study. 1. When the *carrier levied* on his goods, the man *pawned* his watch and then tried to end his life by taking a quantity of *belladonna.*

2. They *swaggered* about the hotel as if they belonged to the *nobility.*

3. His *reformation* is certainly *laudable* and will cause much rejoicing.

4. The *knight* took his *final* vows to fight under the banner of *Jehovah.*

5. The *epitaph* is on an old tomb at a *desolate* spot at a considerable *altitude* above the ruins.

Quiz. 1. Pronounce *exhausted, Caucasian, suite, coadjutor, isolated.*

2. Make sentences illustrating the meaning of *statue, statute, acetic, ascetic.*

NOTE. If necessary, consult the dictionary.

LESSON 30.

1 volcano	vŏl cā′nō		7 brilliant	brĭl′liant (yant)
2 fastening	făs′ten (făs′′n) ing		8 pigeon	(pĭj′un)
3 suicide	sụ′i cīde		9 buggy	bŭg′gy
4 adjourn	ăd joûrn′		10 skilful	skĭl′ful
5 evening	ē′ven ing (or ēv′ning)		11 whisky	whĭs′ky
6 according	ăc côr′ding		12 shadow	shăd′ow

13 achievement	a chiēve′ment	successful performance.
14 brevet	brĕ vĕt′	honorary promotion.
15 repetition	rĕp e tĭ′tion (tĭshun), act of repeating.	
16 porcelain	pôr′ce laĭn (lĭn)	a kind of pottery.
17 swivel	swĭv′el	a coupling device.
18 federal	fĕd′er al	relating to a league or federation.
19 yolk	(yōk)	yellow part of an egg.
20 accuracy	ăc′cu ra cy	exactness.
21 exemption	ex ĕmp′tion	free from charge, immunity.
22 signal	sĭg′nal	a sign; remarkable.
23 wherein	(hwâr ĭn′)	in which place.
24 sorrel	sŏr′rel	a weed.
25 cantata	căn tä′tä	a musical drama.

For Word Study. 1. According to the reports, there was no *repetition* of his *achievement.*

2. He was *brevetted* by the *federal* authorites for *signal* bravery.

3. In bookkeeping there is no *exemption* from the obligation of *accuracy.*

4. He explained *wherein* his patent *swivel* differs from all others.

5. One of the performers in the *cantata* wore a wreath of wood-*sorrel.*

6. O, yes, he is *brilliant*; so is a *porcelain* egg, but it has no *yolk.*

Quiz. 1. Define prefixes in 4, 15, 20, 21.

2. Why is the final *e* of the root not dropped in 13?

3. Define the suffixes in 18, 20, 21.

LESSON 31—REVIEW.

Prepare yourself to spell, pronounce, mark and define the following words.

1 challenge
2 artillery
3 millennium
4 nominal
5 epaulet
6 chamois
7 portable
8 technical
9 analysis
10 synonym
11 expensive
12 holiday
13 rheumatism
14 avoirdupois
15 essential
16 judicial
17 superstitious
18 annoyance
19 crevice
20 English
21 mechanical
22 limekiln
23 horizontal
24 docile
25 plausible
26 official
27 precede
28 stationery
29 reconcile
30 dedicate
31 Presbyterian
32 consolidate
33 ventilation
34 fanatic
35 image
36 medical
37 specify
38 bouillon
39 adjacent
40 lunatic
41 belladonna
42 laudable
43 epitaph
44 opposite
45 desolate
46 pigeon
47 adjourn
48 achievement
49 porcelain
50 accuracy

LESSON 32.

1	persuasion	per suā′sion(swā zhun)	7	determine	dĕ tēr′mĭne
2	lodge	lŏdge	8	rejoicing	rĕ joi′cing
3	imagine	im ăg′ĭne	9	certain	cēr′tain (tĭn)
4	considerable	cŏn sĭd′er a ble	10	hoisting	hoist′ing
5	breakfast	brĕak′fast	11	weakness	wēak′ness
6	wrestle	wrĕs′tle	12	meddlesome	mĕd′dle (sŭm)

13	apparatus	ăp pa rā′tus	instruments or appliances.
14	freemason	free′mā son	a member of the masonic order.
15	emancipate	e măn′ci pāte	to set free.
16	veracity	ve răc′i ty	truthfulness.
17	maxim	măx′ĭm	a proverb or saying.
18	shoddy	shŏd′dy	cloth made from rags.
19	manila	mà nĭl′a	a kind of paper made from manila hemp.
20	cereal	cē′re al	pertaining to grain.
21	herein	hēre ĭn′	in this.
22	cataract	căt′a răct	a waterfall; a disease of the eye.
23	barometer	bär ŏm′e ter	a scientific instrument.
24	gross	grōss	whole, entire.
25	vertebra	vēr′te brà	a bone of the spine.

For Word Study. 1. The list of *apparatus* includes a *barometer.*

2. Lincoln *emancipated* the slaves in 1863.

3. *Freemasonry* is of very ancient origin.

4. *Herein* we find the king's *maxim: veracity* first; policy afterward.

5. He kept the samples of *shoddy* in *manila* envelopes.

6. The water of the *cataract* supplies power for the big *cereal* mills.

7. The *gross* weight of the *vertebra*, including the wrappings, etc., was forty-five pounds.

Quiz. 1. Name and define roots of 3, 13, 16, 23.

2. Name two words derived from *bene*, *currere*, *imago*, *opera.*

NOTE. Give words other than those given in Lesson 4.

3. What words in this lesson are without prefixes or suffixes?

LESSON 33.

1	pattern	păt′tern	7	funnel	fŭn′nel
2	engineer	ĕn ǧĭn eer′	8	nonsense	nŏn′sĕnse
3	shoulder	shōul′der	9	curtain	cūr′taĭn
4	icicle	ĭ′cĭ cle	10	quarrel	qüar′rel
5	oblige	ŏ blīǧe′	11	natural	năt′ū ral
6	nuisance	nūĭ′sance	12	leak	lēak

13	cymbal	cўm′ (sĭm) bal	a musical instrument.
14	jugular	jū′gu lar	a large vein in the neck.
15	apprentice	ăp prĕn′tĭce	a learner of a trade.
16	benevolence	be nĕv′o lence	generous kindness.
17	domestic	dŏ mĕs′tic	pertaining to the home.
18	marvelous	mär′vel ous	surprising.
19	fruitless	frụit′less	without result, useless.
20	centipede	cĕn′ti pēde	a many-legged worm.
21	heathen	hēa′then	pagans.
22	summit	sŭm′mĭt	top.
23	nozle or nozzle	nŏz′l	an outlet pipe.
24	envious	ĕn′vĭ ous	jealous.
25	aptitude	ăp′tĭ tūde	natural tendency.

For Word Study. 1. The *apprentice* played the *cymbals* in the village band, and his shop-mates were *envious* of his *marvelous aptitude*.

2. She gave much to the cause of the *heathen*, and was noted for her *benevolence* and *domestic* virtues.

3. The *jugular* vein had been severed and all efforts to save his life were *fruitless*.

4. We found the *centipede* crawling on a rock near the *summit* of the mountain.

5. The hose *nozzles* are of brass.

Quiz. 1. Name and define roots in 16, 17, 20.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 2, 16, 19, 24, 25.

3. Rules I and II apply to what words in this lesson?

LESSON 34.

1 mineral	mĭn'er al	7 explanation	ĕx plā nā'tion
2 numskull	nŭm'skull	8 alphabet	ăl'pha bĕt
3 dynamite	dȳ'na mīte	9 dominoes	dŏm'i nōeş
4 silence	sī'lĕnce	10 reliable	rĕ lī'a ble
5 permanent	pĕr'ma nĕnt	11 blossom	blŏs'som (sŭm)
6 arsenic	är'sĕ nĭc	12 expel	ĕx pĕl'

13 proficient	prŏ fĭ'cient (shent)	skilful.
14 accrue	ăc crūe'	to increase.
15 banquet	(bang'kwĕt)	a feast.
16 simplicity	sĭm plĭç'ĭ ty	plainness.
17 replevin	rĕ plĕv'ĭn	to take by writ.
18 episode	ĕp'ĭ sōde	an occurrence.
19 oblique	ŏb līque'	cornerwise.
20 exquisite	ĕx'quĭ şīt	delicate, refined.
21 harmonious	har mō'nĭ oŭs	agreeing.
22 dilapidated	dĭ lăp'i dā ted	falling into ruin.
23 tabernacle	tăb'er nă cle	a temple; a habitation.
24 skein	(skāne)	a bunch of thread or yarn.
25 whimsical	whĭm'şĭ cal	queer; freakish.

For Word Study. 1. Jefferson lived in great *simplicity*, was rather *whimsical* in his ways, and most *proficient* in music, playing the violin with *exquisite* taste.

2. The recovery of the property by *replevin* was an unexpected *episode*.
3. The *tabernacle* is old and *dilapidated*.
4. At the *banquet* everything was *harmonious*.
5. Considerable interest has *accrued*.
6. A *skein* of silk was stretched *obliquely* across the window.

Quiz. 1. Give pronunciation and meaning of *synonym, jugular, code, docile, narrative.*

2. Can you give the root with its meaning, upon which each of the following words is constructed: *contradict, educator, millennium, facile?*

3. Are you in the habit of mispronouncing 15?

LESSON 35.

1	plentiful	plĕn′ti ful	6	cathedral	ca thē′dral
2	afternoon	ăf ter nōōn′	7	wretched	wrĕtch′ed
3	olive	ŏl′ive	8	cactus	căc′tŭs
4	wasteful	wāste′ful	9	abundance	à bŭn′dance
5	testify	tĕst′tī fȳ	10	clarinet	clăr′i nĕt

11	impulse	ĭm′pŭlse	sudden inclination.
12	inaugurate	in ạu′gu rāte	to install.
13	prohibit	prō hĭb′ĭt	to forbid.
14	diameter	dī ăm′e ter	breadth of a circle.
15	diagram	dī′a grăm	an illustrative sketch.
16	aliquot	ăl′i quŏt	exactly measuring or dividing.
17	blockade	block ād′e	closing of a seaport.
18	carbolic	cär bŏl′ic	a chemical term.
19	barbecue	bär′be cūe	an outdoor feast.
20	mariner	măr′i ner	a sailor.
21	extension	ex tĕn′sion	prolongation.
22	persecute	pēr′se cūte	to pursue malignantly.
23	azure	ăz′ure (or ā′zhūr)	blue as the sky.
24	conditional	cŏn dĭ′tion al	depending on.
25	haggard	hăg′gard	careworn.

For Word Study. 1. Be not *wasteful* when the harvest is *plentiful* lest thou be *wretched* when there it no more *abundance.*

2. The mayor will be *inaugurated* on Monday, after which all gambling will be *prohibited,* and a *conditional extension* granted on all licenses.

3. The *diagram* does not show the *diameter* of the *cathedral* dome.

4. The *mariner's* first *impulse* was to try to run the *blockade.*

5. On the day of the *barbecue* the air was balmy and the sky a perfect *azure.*

6. *Carbolic* acid is a coal tar product.

7. *Haggard* and wan, the man told how he had been *persecuted.*

8. Much time is saved by knowing the *aliquot* parts of 100.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 12, 14, 15, 21.

2. Do you mispronounce 10?

LESSON 36.

1	misjudge	mĭs jŭdge′	6	opponent	op pō′nent
2	leopard	lĕop′ard	7	preserved	prē sērvĕd′
3	journal	joûr′nal	8	quality	quăl′i ty
4	apricot	ā′pri cŏt	9	oval	ō′val
5	hollyhock	hŏl′ly hŏck	10	district	dĭs′trict

11	gambol	găm′bŏl	to skip about; to play.
12	digestible	dĭ ġĕst′i ble	capable of digestion.
13	ghastly	ghăst′ly	deathly.
14	isinglass	ī′s̱in (zin) glăss	a kind of gelatin.
15	hypnotism	hĭp′no tism	a form of sleep.
16	energy	ĕn′er gy	force.
17	rein	(rān)	strap of a bridle.
18	distillery	dis tĭll′er y	a place for distilling liquors.
19	frontier	fron tiēr′	border of a country.
20	bequeath	be quēath′	to give by will.
21	auspices	ạu′spĭ cĕs (sĕz)	protection or patronage.
22	register	rĕġ′is ter	to enter or record.
23	armor-plate	ar′mor plāte	metallic covering for warships.
24	participate	pàr tĭc′i pāte	to take part in.
25	elementary	ĕl e mĕn′ta ry	introductory.

For Word Study. 1. He declared that the *preserved apricots* were not *digestible.*

2. The lecture on *hypnotism* was given under the *auspices* of the Philosophic Society.

3. He was *registered* from our *district* but lacked the *energy* to *participate* in the contest.

4. The *journal* is used in the *elementary* course.

5. There is a *distillery* near the Russian *frontier* that manufactures *isinglass* of a fine quality.

6. The new battle ships have heavy *armor-plate.*

7. He drew his *rein* and watched the young fawns *gambol* on the hillside.

8. Among the articles *bequeathed* by the deceased doctor was a skeleton, indeed a *ghastly* legacy.

Quiz. 1. Do you ever mispronounce 4, 6, 10, 14 or 20?

LESSON 37.

1	opening	ō′pen ing	7 liquid	(lĭk′wĭd)
2	relative	rĕl′a tive	8 shepherd	shĕp′hērd (ērd)
3	summer	sŭm′mer	9 Christian	(Krĭs′chan)
4	panic	păn′ic	10 article	är′tĭ cle
5	quicken	quĭck′en	11 nervous	nēr voŭs
6	divisible	dĭ vĭz′i ble	12 pretense	prē tĕnse′

13	malicious	ma lĭ′cious (shŭs)	showing malice.
14	deficient	dē fĭ′cient (fĭsh′ent)	lacking.
15	lance	lance	an old-time weapon.
16	hypocritical	hĭp o crĭt′i cal	insincere.
17	gigantic	ġi găn′tic	very large; like a giant.
18	neutralize	neū′tral īze	to counteract.
19	engross	ĕn grōss′	to copy formally.
20	illicit	il lĭc′it	unlawful.
21	paroxysm	păr′ŏx ĭsm	a fit.
22	aquarium	a quā′ri ŭm	a vessel for live fish, etc.
23	arrears	ar rēars′	amount unpaid.
24	hygiene	hȳ′giēne (jeen)	science of health.
25	opera	ŏp′er a	a musical play.

For Word Study. 1. The fellow was not only *malicious* and *hypocritical*, but *deficient* in ordinary honesty.

2. The charge of *illicit* dealing threw him into a *paroxysm* of rage.

3. The chief carried a *gigantic lance*.

4. They were in *arrears* for rent and salaries.

5. His efforts were *neutralized* by the opposition of enemies.

6. In the third act of the *opera* a large *aquarium* filled with gold-fish is introduced.

7. The council ordered the resolutions *engrossed*.

8. *Hygiene* is to the human body, what law is to human society.

Quiz. 1. Give roots for 2, 6, 14, 25.

2. What rule applies to 18, and how?

3. Meaning of prefixes in 2, 12, 14, 19.

4. Do you mispronounce 12, 17, 19, 22, or 24?

LESSON 38.

1	harness	här'nĕss	7	familiar	fa mĭl'iar (yer)
2	vicious	(vĭsh'us)	8	cockroach	cŏck'rōach
3	complete	cŏm plēte'	9	entrance	ĕn'trance
4	brutal	brụ'tal	10	visit	vĭs̱'it
5	surgeon	sûr'geon (jŭn)	11	almanac	ạl'ma năc
6	willow	wĭl'low	12	somersault	(sŭm'er sạult)

13	affidavit	ăf fi dā'vĭt	written declaration upon oath.
14	cornice	côr'nĭce	corner of a roof.
15	annals	ăn'nals	history.
16	tarantula	tà răn'tŭ là	a large spider.
17	anteroom	ăn'te room	entrance room.
18	festival	fĕs'ti val	a feast.
19	whereupon	where up ŏn'	upon which.
20	adduce	ăd dūce'	to present or offer.
21	supervisor	sụ pēr vīs̱'or	an overseer.
22	damask	dăm'ăsk	a kind of rich cloth.
23	survival	sûr vīv'al	an outliving.
24	vertical	vẽr'ti cal	upright.
25	alderman	ạl'der măn	a councilman.

For Word Study. 1. He filed an *affidavit* setting forth that the walls are not *vertical* and that the *cornices* are faulty in construction, *whereupon* the matter was laid before the *supervisors* and the board of *aldermen*.

2. The *tarantula* escaped from the box and hid in the *anteroom*.

3. In support of his view the author of "The *Annals* of Rome" *adduces* the fact that at this *festival* the walls were hung with *damask*.

4. Charles Darwin first put forth the doctrine called "the *survival* of the fittest."

Quiz. 1. Roots of 15, 20, 21, 23.

2. Meaning of prefixes in 17, 20, 21, 23.

LESSON 39.

1	ginger	ġĭn'ger	7	fallen	fạll'en
2	giraffe	ġĭ răffe'.	8	gaudy	gạu'dy
3	gravel	grăv'el	9	equality	ē quạl'i ty
4	carefully	câre'ful ly	10	barrel	băr'rel
5	losing	(lōōz'ing)	11	difference	dĭf'fer ence
6	promise	prŏm'ise	12	gimlet	gĭm'let

13	clamor	clăm'or	outcry.
14	wharfage	whạrf'age	charge for use of a wharf.
15	ostensible	ŏs tĕn'si ble	apparent
16	anthracite	ăn'thra cīte	hard coal.
17	veto	vē'tō	to forbid.
18	fascinate	făs'cĭ nāte	to charm.
19	veritable	vĕr'i ta ble	real.
20	sluggard	slŭg'gard	a lazy person.
21	militia	(mĭ lĭsh'a)	the state or national guard.
22	summary	sŭm'ma ry	a summing up.
23	alfalfa	ăl făl'fa	a forage plant.
24	universe	ū'nĭ vĕrse	the whole of creation.
25	ottoman	ŏt'to man	a kind of cushioned seat; (O) pertaining to the Turks.

For Word Study. 1. They raised a *veritable clamor* about the *wharfage* charge on the *anthracite* shipment.

2. The preservation of order is the *ostensible* reason for the *veto*, but in reality it was to win favor with the *militia* company.

3. The *sluggard* seemed *fascinated* by the delights of idleness.

4. The acreage of *alfalfa* is not given in his *summary* of the crop report.

5. The *Ottoman* ruler regarded himself as the most powerful emperor in the *universe*.

Quiz. 1. Roots with meaning in 15, 19, 21, 24?

2. Suffix and meaning in 4, 11, 14, 22?

3. Why is the final consonant of the root doubled in 22 and not in 9 and 15?

LESSON 40.

1	nephew	nĕph′ew (ŭ)	7	discover	(dĭs cŭv′er)
2	eloquence	ĕl′ō quĕnce	8	endless	ĕnd′less
3	chestnut	chĕst′(chĕs) nut	9	regular	rĕg′u lar
4	immortal	ĭm môr′tal	10	sympathize	sym′pa thīze
5	mischievous	mĭs′chiĕv oŭs	11	offering	ŏf′fer ing
6	timid	tĭm′ĭd	12	loyalty	loy′al ty

13	presidential	prĕṣ i dĕn′tial (shal)	relating to a president.
14	libel	lī′bel	a defamatory writing.
15	overhaul	ō ver hạul′	to examine; to repair generally.
16	German	Gĕr′man	relating to Germany.
17	meridian	mē rĭd′i an	a north and south line.
18	calisthenics	căl is thĕn′ĭcs	the science of exercise.
19	marvel	mär′vel	surprise.
20	receiver	rē cĕiv′er	one who receives; a trustee.
21	dissolve	dis sŏlve′	to become liquid.
22	enormous	ē nôr′mous	very large.
23	available	a vāil′a ble	that can be used.
24	enroll	ĕn rōll′	to put on a list.
25	guaranty	guăr′an ty	contract of surety.

For Word Study. 1. The affairs of the *dissolved* corporation will be *overhauled*, a *guaranty* given to creditors, and the *receiver* will at once list all *available* resources.

2. More than a hundred students are *enrolled* in the *calisthenics* class, and the perfection of their drills is a *marvel* to all who see them.

3. The point where the *meridian* crosses the boundary is marked by an *enormous* slab of *German* marble.

4. During the *presidential* campaign he was sued for *libel*.

Quiz. 1. Is or is not 10 an exception to Rule IV?

2. Consult the dictionary for the meaning and pronunciation of *panacea, barouche, virulent, garrulous, February, forte, corps.*

LESSON 41.

1	cistern	cĭs′tern	7	disturbance	dĭs tûrb′ance
2	bacon	bā′con	8	enemy	ĕn′e my
3	qualify	qual′i fȳ	9	autumn	ạu′tumn (tŭm)
4	frequency	frē′quĕn cy	10	pulse	pŭlse
5	ivory	ī′vo ry	11	necessary	(nĕs′ĕs sā ry)
6	appointment	ăp point′mĕnt	12	remainder	rē māin′der

13	zigzag	zĭg′zăg	having sharp turns.
14	specific	spe cĭf′ic	definite, exact.
15	whereabouts	(hwâr′)à bouts	present location.
16	tense	tĕnse	time.
17	angelic	ăn ġĕl′ic	like an angel; pure.
18	appropriation	ap pro prĭ ā′tion	act of taking or setting apart.
19	consistent	con sĭs′tent	agreeing.
20	halibut	(hŏl′ĭ bŭt)	a food fish.
21	arson	är′son	malicious burning of buildings.
22	immerse	(im mērs′)	to plunge or dip.
23	elegant	ĕl′ē gănt	very fine.
24	laurel	lạu′rel	an evergreen shrub.
25	adhesion	(ad hē′zhun)	sticking closely to.

For Word Study. 1. He made no *specific* statement as to his present *whereabouts*.

2. In curing *halibut* they first *immerse* the fish in hot brine.

3. The verb ought has no past or future *tense*.

4. He won his *laurels* by a steady *adhesion* to duty.

5. In favoring the *appropriation*, they are not *consistent* with their former position.

6. Her costume was *elegant*, and her smile *angelic*.

7. He served five years for *arson*.

8. The sketch consisted of a few *zigzag* lines.

Quiz. 1. Meaning of prefix in 6, 19, 22, 25?

2. Why is the *e* not dropped in 15?

3. Illustrate Rules I and II by forming derivatives from *make*, *hope*, *try* and *busy*.

LESSON 42—REVIEW.

Prepare to spell, mark, and define the following words:

1 imagine
2 apparatus
3 veracity
4 cereal
5 nuisance
6 marvelous
7 dominoes
8 expel
9 proficient
10 abundance
11 diameter
12 aliquot
13 mariner
14 haggard
15 leopard
16 shepherd
17 oval
18 digestible
19 participate
20 divisible
21 malicious
22 neutralize
23 illicit
24 affidavit
25 anteroom
26 vertical
27 ostensible
28 anthracite
29 fascinate
30 militia
31 summary
32 endless
33 meridian
34 enroll
35 control
36 sympathize
37 specific
38 necessary
39 halibut
40 appropriation
41 elegant
42 centipede
43 apprentice
44 icicle
45 pattern
46 dynamite
47 banquet
48 oblique
49 episode
50 carbolic

LESSON 43.

1	mattress	măt′tress	7	clergyman	clĕr′ġy man
2	afford	ăf fōrd′	8	altogether	(ạl tō͞o gĕth′er)
3	laziness	lā′zĭ ness	9	making	mā′king
4	stubborn	stŭb′born (bĕrn)	10	propose	prŏ pō͟se′
5	precious	(prĕsh′us)	11	dishonor	(dĭs ŏn′er)
6	rapidity	ra pĭd′i ty	12	peculiar	pe cūl′iar (yĕr)

13	sorghum	sôr′ghŭm (gŭm)	a kind of sugar-cane.
14	smilax	smī′lăx	a twining plant.
15	ratify	răt′i fy	to approve.
16	approximate	ap prŏx′i māte	nearly exact.
17	galley	găl′ley	a tray for holding type.
18	regiment	rĕġ′i ment	a body of troops commanded by a colonel.
19	hexagon	hex′a gon	a six-sided figure.
20	adequate	ăd′ē quāte	sufficient.
21	boycott	boy′cŏtt	to ostracize.
22	asbestos	as bĕs′tos	a fibrous mineral.
23	putrefy	pū′trĕ fy	to decay.
24	lignite	lĭg′nite	a kind of coal.
25	arable	ăr′a ble	tillable.

For Word Study. 1. The *arable* land *approximates* a thousand acres, and is mostly planted to *sorghum.*

2. The tables were decorated with ferns and *smilax.*

3. The governor *ratified* the *regiment's* choice by appointing Col. Brown to be its commander.

4. The printer has just sent in the *galley* proof-sheets.

5. The supply of neither *lignite* nor *asbestos* was *adequate* to the profitable working of the mine.

6. A *hexagon* is divisible into six equal-sided triangles.

7. The butcher was *boycotted* for selling *putrefying* meat.

Quiz. 1. What rules apply to 2 and 9?

2. How would you pronounce *alto, raillery, gerrymander, despicable?*

3. Do you ever mispronounce 12, 18, or 22?

LESSON 44.

1	**quinine**	quĭ′nine	7	**irregular**	ĭr rĕg′ū lar
2	**frolic**	frŏl′ic	8	**hesitate**	hĕz̤′ĭ tāte
3	**notify**	nō′tĭ fȳ	9	**distribute**	dĭs trĭb′ūte
4	**homestead**	hōme′stĕad	10	**patronage**	păt′ron ăge
5	**opium**	ō′pĭ ŭm	11	**jeweler**	jew′el er
6	**miserable**	mĭz̤′er a ble	12	**champion**	chăm′pĭ ŏn.

13	**demur**	de mûr′	to object.
14	**ballast**	băl′last	[for a road-bed. gravel, stone, etc., for a weight;
15	**debris**	(dă bree′)	rubbish.
16	**geyser**	geȳ′ser	a spouting hot spring.
17	**implement**	ĭm′plē mĕnt	an instrument; a tool.
18	**licentious**	lī cĕn′tious (shŭs)	morally unrestrained.
19	**recipe**	rĕc′ĭ pē	prescription or formula.
20	**prior**	prī′or(er)	before.
21	**frigid**	frĭj′id	very cold.
22	**internal**	in tēr′nal	within.
23	**mirage**	mĭ rage′ (äzh)	an optical illusion.
24	**quadruped**	quăd′rụ pĕd	a four-footed beast.
25	**approval**	ap prov′(prōōv)al	sanction.

For Word Study. 1. The lawyer *demurred* to the complaint *prior* to receiving the *approval* of his client.

2. *Geysers* prove the earth's *internal* heat.
3. The railway company uses the *debris* from the quarries for *ballast.*
4. He sells spades, hoes, and other *implements.*
5. A *mirage* is never seen during *frigid* weather.
6. He was discharged because of his *licentious* habits.
7. The *quadrupeds* are warm-blooded animals.
8. She got her *recipe* from a cook-book.

Quiz. 1. Illustrate in sentences the meaning of *effect, affect, veracity, voracity, aliquot, neutralize.*

2. Do you pronounce correctly 1, 10, 16, 20, 23?

LESSON 45.

1	**lieutenant**	lieu tĕn′ant	7 **novel**	nŏv′el
2	**raccoon**	răc cōōn′	8 **gallon**	găl′lon
3	**idiot**	ĭd′i ot	9 **ghost**	(gōst)
4	**hazel**	hā′zel	10 **journey**	(jûr′nў)
5	**discussion**	dĭs cŭs′sion (kŭsh′un)	11 **lily**	lĭl′y
6	**obedient**	ō bē′dĭ ent	12 **dispatch**	dis păch′

13	**edifice**	ĕd′ĭ fĭce	a building.
14	**bulrush**	bul′rŭsh	a water-plant.
15	**appendage**	ap pĕnd′ăge	something attached to.
16	**respiration**	rĕs pir ā′tion	act of breathing.
17	**furious**	fū′rĭ oŭs	enraged.
18	**arbitrary**	är bi trā′ry	despotic; tyrannical.
19	**receptacle**	re cĕp′ta cle	a repository.
20	**irrelevant**	ĭr rĕl′ĕ vănt	inapplicable.
21	**hazard**	hăz′ard	risk.
22	**dispense**	dĭs pĕnse′ (used with *with*)	to do without.
23	**geometry**	gĕ ŏm′ĕ trў	a branch of mathematics.
24	**fusion**	fū′sion (zhŭn)	a uniting.
25	**majesty**	măj′ĕs ty	exalted dignity.

For Word Study. 1. The lungs are the organs of *respiration.*

2. The new addition looks like an *appendage* to the building.

3. The small *edifice* out in the swamp was surrounded by *bulrushes.*

4. The lawyer was *furious* at the *arbitrary* ruling of the court that the testimony was *irrelevant.*

5. He took the *hazard* of keeping his money in the *receptacle.*

6. On that day the *geometry* recitation was *dispensed* with.

7. There was a *fusion* of the two parties.

8. We bow to the *majesty* of the law.

Quiz. 1. Meaning of the following prefixes and a word illustrating each: *anti, ante, pro, dis, be.*

2. Name four suffixes meaning state or condition, and illustrate each with a word.

LESSON 46.

1	carcass	cär'cass	7	murderer	mûr'der er
2	maiden	māid'en	8	operator	ŏp'er ā tor
3	odor	ō'dor (dēr)	9	hyacinth	hȳ'a cĭnth
4	elevator	ĕl'e vā tor (ter)	10	designer	de sīgn' (zīn) er
5	animal	ăn'ĭ măl	11	dummy	dŭm'my
6	pavement	pāve'mĕnt	12	immodest	ĭm mŏd'est

13	chancellor	chăn'cel lor (ler)	an executive officer.
14	appraiser	ap prāiṣ'er	one who values.
15	quorum	quō'rum	number necessary to transact business.
16	defiance	de fī'ance	act of defying.
17	disaster	diṣ ăs'ter	severe and sudden misfortune.
18	garlic	gär'lic	a kind of onion.
19	fugitive	fū'ġi tĭve	a runaway.
20	ocher	ō'cher (ker)	a mineral paint.
21	addicted	ăd dĭct'ed	having the habit of.
22	radical	răd'i cal	extreme; (R) an extremist.
23	channel	chan'nel	a current; a groove.
24	impertinent	ĭm pēr'tĭ nĕnt	irrelevant; rude or insolent.
25	interval	ĭn'ter văl	space between.

For Word Study. 1. The *chancellor* appointed an *appraiser* to value the university property.

2. The *Radicals* of the council showed their *defiance* by legislating without a *quorum*.

3. The *disaster* occurred as the boat was near the middle of the *channel*.

4. For days the *fugitives* had nothing to eat but wild *garlic*.

5. The people are *addicted* to the habit of eating *ocher*, a kind of yellow clay.

6. After a short *interval*, the fellow again became *impertinent*.

Quiz. 1. Show that 13 is an exception to Rule III.

2. Explain 17 etymologically (that is, with regard to the meaning of it's root and prefix).

3. What words in this lesson illustrate Rule IX?

LESSON 47.

1	enthusiasm	en thūz'ĭ ăzm	7	honesty	hŏn'(ŏn) ĕst ў
2	record	rĕc'ord (erd)	8	prudence	prų'dence
3	raisin	rāi'zin (z'n)	9	balance	băl'ance
4	furnace	fŭr'nace	10	patience	pā'tience (shĕns)
5	privilege	prĭv'ĭ leġe	11	observe	ob zĕrve'
6	pauper	pạu'per	12	distressful	dĭs trĕss'ful

13	bailiff	bāi'lĭff	a court officer.
14	misdemeanor	mĭs dē mēan'or	evil conduct; a crime less than a felony.
15	latitude	lăt'ĭ tūde	distance from the equator; liberty.
16	quotient	quō'tient (shĕnt)	the result of division.
17	architect	är'chĭ tĕct	a designer of buildings, etc.
18	majority	mă jŏr'i ty	more than half of a number of persons or votes.
19	allopathic	ăl lŏ păth'ĭc	pertaining to a school of medicine.
20	edible	ĕd'ĭ ble	eatable.
21	intolerant	in tŏl'er ănt	not enduring; bigoted.
22	granite	grăn'ite (ĭt)	a kind of rock.
23	lamentable	lăm'ent a ble	grievous.
24	forage	fŏr'age	food for horses and cattle.
25	paternal	pa tĕr'nal	pertaining to a father.

For Word Study. 1. Convicted of a *misdemeanor*, he was placed in charge of the *bailiff*.

2. The building was to be of *granite*, but the *architect* was allowed much *latitude* as to details.

3. It was *lamentable* that the *majority* of the *allopathic* physicians were *intolerant* in their attitude toward other schools of medicine.

4. For man the plant is not *edible* but it is good *forage* for cattle.

5. The dividend equals the product of divisor and *quotient*.

6. It is a portrait of his *paternal* grandfather.

Quiz. 1. Divide, mark, and pronounce *alternately*, *scarlatina*, *dolorous*, *inquiries*, *courteously*.

2. Do you ever mispronounce 2, 17, or 23?

LESSON 48.

1	merit	měr'it	7	referring	re fer'ring
2	ignorant	ĭg'nŏ rănt	8	gallop	găl'lop
3	hominy	hŏm'ĭ ny	9	herring	hĕr'ring
4	chloroform	chlō'ro fôrm	10	lattice	lăt'tĭce
5	ravel	răv'el	11	fountain	foun'tain (tĭn)
6	occurrence	ŏc cŭr'rence	12	haughty	hạugh'ty

13	dissent	dis sĕnt'	disagreement with.
14	barbarous	bär'bar oŭs	crude; savage.
15	avaricious	ăv a rĭ'cious (shus)	grasping; greedy for money.
16	naphtha	(năf'thȧ or năp'thȧ)	an inflammable liquid.
17	eclectic	ec lĕc'tic	chosen from various sources.
18	endorse	en dôrse' (written	also, in dôrse') to approve.
19	reverence	rĕv'er ĕnce	profound respect.
20	apothecary	a pŏth'e cȧry	a druggist.
21	juvenile	jū'vē nĭle	youthful.
22	gratuitous	grȧ tū'i toŭs	without charge.
23	fuchsia	(fū'shĭ ȧ or fū'shȧ)	a garden flower.
24	axiom	ăx'ĭ om (ŭm)	a self-evident truth.
25	malady	măl'a dy	a disease.

For Word Study. 1. Some *endorsed* his views, others *dissented.*

2. The most *barbarous* tribes show *reverence* for their Creator.

3. The doctor who always wore a *fuchsia* in his button hole was in his practice an *eclectic.* Being far from *avaricious*, he often treated people for their *maladies gratuitously.*

4. He got the *naphtha* from an *apothecary.*

5. With him it was an *axiom* that everything *juvenile* is silly.

Quiz. 1. Roots, with meaning, in 6, 7, 22, 25.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 2, 12, 14, 21, 25.

NOTE—When in doubt consult unabridged dictionary.

3. Do you mispronounce 21?

LESSON 49.

1 changeable	chānġe'a ble	7 payable	pāy'a ble
2 recent	rē'cent	8 rising	rīṣ'ing
3 speechless	speech'lĕss	9 heroine	hĕr'ō ĭne (ĭn)
4 empress	ĕm'press	10 chisel	chĭṣ'el
5 nursery	nŭrs'er y	11 immediately	im mē'dĭ ate ly
6 dictionary	dĭc'tion ăry	12 insurance	in sūr'ance

13 arctic	ärc'(ärk)tic	cold; frigid.
14 malignant	ma lĭg'nant	malicious.
15 linear	lĭn'e ar (er)	pertaining to a line.
16 integrity	in tĕg'rĭ ty	steadfast uprightness.
17 ascertain	ăs cer tāin'	to find out.
18 mutual	mū'tū ăl	reciprocal.
19 propriety	prŏ prī'ĕ ty	correctness of conduct.
20 audible	ạud'ĭ ble	loud enough to be heard.
21 irrigation	ĭr rĭ gā'tion	watering the soil artificially.
22 miscellaneous	mĭs cĕl lā'nē oŭs	promiscuous.
23 modify	mŏd'ĭ fy	to change slightly.
24 fraudulent	frạud'ū lĕnt	based on fraud or deception.
25 decimal	dĕc'ĭ măl	pertaining to ten.

For Word Study. 1. Though a man of *integrity* and personal *propriety*, he was *malignant* toward his enemies.

2. In the *arctic* regions slight sounds are *audible* through long distances.

3. It will be to our *mutual* advantage to *ascertain* the *linear* measurements.

4. He had a *miscellaneous* assortment of goods which he had obtained through *fraudulent* means.

5. Extensive *irrigation* is said to *modify* climate.

6. The metric measurements are based on a *decimal* system.

Quiz. 1. Roots with meaning, in 6, 14, 25?

2. Can you think of any other words derived from these roots?

3. Why is the *e* not dropped in 1?

4. Are you in the habit of pronouncing correctly 9, 11, 12, 18?

LESSON 50.

1	mystery	mȳs'ter y	7	hospital	hŏs'pĭ tal
2	guiltless	guĭlt' lĕss	8	daily	dāi'ly
3	graduate	grăd'ū āte	9	parsnip	pärs'nĭp
4	insanity	ĭn săn'i ty	10	disguise	dis guīze' (gīz)
5	freckle	(frĕk''l)	11	badger	băd'ger
6	laborer	lā'bor er	12	camphor	căm'phor (fēr)

13	belligerent	bĕl lĭj'er ĕnt	pertaining to war.
14	liability	lī à bĭl'i ty	a debt.
15	endurance	ĕn dūr'ănce	fortitude.
16	obsolete	ŏb'sŏ lēte (leet)	gone out of use.
17	obligation	ŏb lĭ gā'tion,	a binding duty, promise or contract.
18	statistics	stà tĭs'tĭcs	classified facts set forth through numbers.
19	calcium	căl'cĭ ŭm	the metallic basis of lime.
20	random	răn'dom (dŭm)	without aim or plan.
21	evidence	ĕv'ĭ dĕnce	proof.
22	annulling	ăn nŭl'ling	making void.
23	arsenal	är'sĕ năl	a store house for arms.
24	dismissal	dis mĭss'ăl	discharge.
25	realize	rē'al ize	to feel vividly.

For Word Study. 1. He favored *annulling* the treaty as to the *liability* of *belligerents*.

2. There is some *evidence* that he *realized* his lack of *endurance*.

3. The *statistics* of the War Department show that the *arsenals* are full of *obsolete* weapons.

4. His *dismissal* was caused by his tendency to do things at *random*.

5. The *calcium* is damaged and we are under no *obligation* to take it.

Quiz. 1. Analyze (that is, give meaning of root, prefix and suffix) **4**, 8, 22, 24.

2. Why is *l* doubled in 13?

3. Show that Rule IV does, and Rule III does not apply to 25.

LESSON 51.

1	remedy	rĕm′ĕ dy	7	immense	ĭm mĕnse′
2	approach	ăp prōach′	8	movement	mo͞ve′mĕnt
3	recommend	rĕc ŏm mĕnd′ [rĭ ā	9	emperor	ĕm′per or (ēr)
4	diphtheria	dĭph(dĭf or dĭp)thē′	10	belfry	bĕl′fry
5	awkwardness	ạwk′wȧrd nĕss	11	purchaser	pûr′chas er
6	justice	jŭs′tĭce (tĭs)	12	partnership	pärt′ner shĭp

13	galvanize	găl′van īze	to coat with metal by electricity.
14	fragile	frăg′īle	frail; delicate.
15	hypocrisy	hў pŏc′ri sy	insincerity.
16	mallard	măl′lard (lērd)	a kind of duck.
17	refrigerator	re frĭg′er ā tor	an ice-box.
18	autopsy	ạu′tŏp sy	an examination after death.
19	rarity	răr′ĭ ty	something uncommon or rare.
20	obstacle	ŏb′stȧ cle	a hindrance.
21	lackey	lăck′ey	a body servant.
22	magnetic	măg nĕt′ic	having the property of magnetism; attractive.
23	irritable	ĭr′rĭ tȧ ble	petulant; easily excited to anger.
24	applicant	ăp′plĭ cănt	one who applies.
25	municipal	mū nĭç′ĭ păl	pertaining to a city.

For Word Study. 1. It was a *fragile* little shell and one of great *rarity*.

2. The *refrigerator* is lined with *galvanized* iron.

3. His own *hypocrisy* was the worst *obstacle* to the carrying out of his *municipal* reforms.

4. The presence of this *lackey* at the *autopsy* made the old doctor *irritable*.

5. One of the *applicants* is a noted educator and an able and *magnetic* speaker.

6. The wild *mallard* is the parent of the domestic duck.

Quiz. 1. Are there any words in this lesson that you have been in the habit of mispronouncing? (Examine 14, 15, and 18.)

2. By consulting the dictionary, ascertain the roots in 1, 15, 17, and 25.

LESSON 52.

1	**applause**	ăp plạuṣe′	7	**improvement**	ĭm prove′ (prōōv) mĕnt
2	**destruction**	dĕ strŭc′tion	8	**occasion**	ŏc cā′sion (zhŭn)
3	**interior**	in tē′ri or	9	**dignified**	dĭg′nĭ fīed
4	**except**	ĕx cĕpt′	10	**arnica**	är′nĭ cȧ
5	**recollect**	rĕc ŏl lĕct′	11	**greasy**	grēas′y (grēs′y or grēz′y)
6	**hurrah**	hụr räh′	12	**generally**	ġĕn′er ăl ly

13	**rival**	rī′văl	a competitor.
14	**abandon**	a băn′dŏn	to desert; to give up.
15	**intermediate**	ĭn ter mē′dĭ ăte	midway; between.
16	**kodak**	kō′dăk	a portable camera.
17	**honorary**	hŏn′(ŏn) or (ēr) ȧry	merely as an honor.
18	**rosette**	rō sette′ (zĕt)	a rose-like badge.
19	**legacy**	lĕg′ȧ cy	a bequest.
20	**mica**	mī′cȧ	a transparent mineral.
21	**epoch**	ĕp′ŏch	a period of time.
22	**appellant**	ăp pĕl′lant	the one who appeals in a law suit.
23	**diocese**	dī′ŏ cēse (sees)	territory presided over by a bishop.
24	**prosecute**	prŏs′ē cūte	to bring suit against for a crime.
25	**canyon**	(căn′yŏn)	a gorge.

For Word Study. 1. His *rivals* have *abandoned* the contest for the gold *rosette* and *honorary* title.

2. She has a *kodak* picture of the *canon*.

3. The apricot is *intermediate* between the peach and the plum.

4. The receiving of this *legacy* marked a new *epoch* in his life.

5. The *appellant* claims that he was not in the *diocese* at the time the bishop's charges were made.

6. He was *prosecuted* for selling the *mica* for isinglass.

Quiz. 1. Define suffixes in 11, 17, 18, and 19, and give other words illustrating their use.

2. Show that 22 is an exception to Rule III.

3. What words in this lesson have the same roots as *reception, plausible, casual, repeal?*

LESSON 53—REVIEW.

Be able to mark, pronounce, define and spell the following words:

1 sorghum
2 approximate
3 adequate
4 putrefy
5 jeweler
6 accommodate
7 licentious
8 mirage
9 lily
10 irrelevant
11 edifice
12 hazard
13 odor
14 elevator
15 operator
16 chancellor
17 appraiser
18 ocher
19 radical
20 channel
21 furnace
22 privilege
23 balance
24 bailiff
25 latitude
26 allopathic
27 edible
28 intolerant
29 granite
30 lamentable
31 chloroform
32 lattice
33 avaricious
34 apothecary
35 fuchsia
36 axiom
37 malady
38 changeable
39 chisel
40 ascertain
41 audible
42 miscellaneous
43 camphor
44 belligerent
45 obsolete
46 recommend
47 hypocrisy
48 recollect
49 prosecute
50 appellant

LESSON 54.

1	already	ạl rĕad'y	7	sheriff	shĕr'ĭff
2	intentional	in tĕn'tion ăl	8	mahogany	mȧ hŏg'a ny
3	passage	păs'sȧge	9	humanity	hu măn'ĭ ty
4	dandelion	dăn'dĕ lī ŏn	10	canal	cȧ nal'
5	frantic	frăn'tic	11	advisable	ad vīs'ȧ ble
6	grammar	grăm'măr	12	muscular	mŭs'cŭ lăr (lẽr)

13	chandelier	çhăn dĕ liēr'	a hanging cluster of lights.
14	delegate	dĕl'ē gāte	a representative.
15	fractional	frăc'tion ăl	pertaining to fractions.
16	immigrant	ĭm'mĭ grănt	a foreigner who enters a country to settle there.
17	parasite	păr'ȧ sīte	one who lives at another's expense, a toady.
18	negotiable	ne gō'ti a ble (shĭ'ȧ ble)	transferable by indorsement.
19	mistletoe	(mĭz l'tō)	a parasitic plant.
20	luscious	(lŭsh'ŭs)	delicious.
21	allotted	ăl lŏt'ted	set apart.
22	obnoxious	ŏb nŏx'ious (nŏk'shus)	offensive.
23	panorama	pán ō rä'ma	a continuous picture.
24	emetic	ē mĕt'ic	a medicine to produce vomiting.
25	dahlia	(däl'yȧ or dāl'yȧ)	a garden flower.

For Word Study. 1. The room *allotted* to the Ohio *delegates* was lighted by handsome *chandeliers*.

2. Only a small *fractional* part of our *immigrants* come from Spain.

3. The *mistletoe* is a *parasite* of the oak.

4. Certain scenes in the *panorama* were *obnoxious* to a part of the audience

5. The breakfast table was brightened by a dish of *luscious* cherries and a vase of *dahlias*.

6. In case of poisoning take an *emetic*.

7. The note is not *negotiable*.

Quiz. 1. Apply dictionary study to 16, 17, 18, 22, 23.

2. What word in this lesson illustrates Rule II? Rule III?

3. Have you been in the habit of mispronouncing 8, 19, 23, or 25?

LESSON 55.

1	omelet	ŏm′ĕ lĕt	7	disgraceful	dĭs grāce′fụl
2	awfully	ạw′fụl ly	8	operate	ŏp′ēr āte
3	label	lā′bĕl	9	righteous	(rī′chŭs)
4	glorious	glō′rĭ ous	10	inhabitants	in hăb′ĭ tănts
5	honorable	hŏn′(ŏn)or a ble	11	error	ĕr′rŏr
6	hyena	hȳ ē′na	12	heron	hĕr′ŏn

13	gangrene	găn′(găng) grēne	mortification.
14	aromatic	ăr o măt′ic	fragrant.
15	lacing	lā′cing	fastening with strings.
16	hideous	hĭd′ē oŭs	horrid.
17	democracy	dē mŏc′ra cy	the common people and government by them.
18	area	ā′re à	a plane surface.
19	bailment	bāil′mĕnt	delivery without transfer of title.
20	armory	är′mŏ ry	a place for keeping arms.
21	intercourse	ĭn′ter cōurse	association.
22	romance	rŏ mànce′	a novel; a sentimental adventure.
23	disposal	dĭs pōz′ạl	arrangement; in control of.
24	artery	är′ter y	a blood-vessel.
25	minstrel	mĭn′strĕl	a wandering singer, or player.

For Word Study. 1. The *gangrene* had reached the *artery.*

2. A large *area* in the *armory* was placed at their *disposal.*

3. Sage is an *aromatic* herb.

4. The *minstrel's* shoes had silver *lacings* and his songs of *romance* he accompanied with the harp.

5. He would have no *intercourse* with the *democracy* which to his fancy was a *hideous* monster bent on the destruction of society.

6. He claimed the transaction to be a *bailment,* not a sale.

Quiz. 1. Meaning of suffixes in 9, 10, 14, 16.

2. Meaning of prefixes in 7, 10, 21.

3. What rules apply to 4, 15, 23?

4. Do you mispronounce 13, 18, or 22?

LESSON 56.

1	forgery	fōr'ger y	7	gallery	găl'lēr y
2	champagne	(shăm pān')	8	intellect	ĭn'tĕl lĕct
3	rebellion	re bĕl'lion (bĕl'yŭn)	9	racket	răck'ĕt
4	intense	ĭn tĕnse'	10	dismal	dĭs'măl
5	prosperity	prŏs pĕr'ĭ ty	11	balky	bạlk'(bạk) y
6	bushel	bụsh'el	12	manufactory	măn ū făc'tō ry

13	hydraulic	hy drạul'ic	pertaining to liquids.
14	intercommunication	ĭn tĕr cŏm mū nĭ cā'tion	[among. communicating
15	debauch	de bạuch'	a carousal.
16	fossil	fŏs'sĭl	mineral remains of a plant or animal.
17	artisan	är'tĭ sạn (zan)	a skilled mechanic.
18	naturalize	năt'ū răl īze	to confer citizenship.
19	omnibus	ŏm'nĭ bŭs	a large vehicle.
20	forfeit	fôr'feit (fĭt)	to lose a right.
21	phenomenal	phē nŏm'ē năl	wonderful.
22	dolphin	dŏl'phĭn	a large fish.
23	stifle	stī'fle	to smother or suppress.
24	magical	măg'ic ăl	through the power of magic.
25	ermine	ēr'mĭne	a fur-bearing animal.

For Word Study. 1. The warden's rule was to *stifle* all *intercommunication* among the prisoners.

2. He does not object to the *naturalizing* of intelligent *artisans*.

3. Through his long *debauch* he has *forfeited* our respect.

4. The *fossils* were cleaned by a *hydraulic* process.

5. The street-car strike caused the *omnibuses* to do a *phenomenal* business.

6. The ancients believed that the *dolphin* is endowed with *magical* powers.

7. In winter the *ermine's* fur is white.

Quiz. 1. Do you pronounce 1 correctly?

2. Meaning of roots in 3, 4, 12.

3. Learn from the dictionary the roots, meaning and pronounciation of *altercation, prima donna, matince, incomparable, mischievous, boudoir.*

LESSON 57.

pretty	(prĭt′) ty	7	landscape	lănd′scāpe
subdue	sŭb dūe′	8	influence	ĭn′flụ ĕnce
erysipelas	ĕr ỹ sĭp′ĕ lăs	9	receipt	re ceipt′(sēt)
endeavor	ĕn dĕav′or (ēr)	10	special	spĕ′cial (spĕsh′al)
errand	ĕr′rănd	11	military	mĭl′ĭ tā ry
holiness	hō′lĭ nĕss	12	interfere	ĭn tēr fēre′

13	fanciful	făn′ci fụl	imaginary, odd.
14	inference	ĭn′fēr ĕncè	conclusion.
15	legitimate	lē ġĭt′ĭ māte	lawful, or reasonable.
16	kennel	kĕn′nĕl	a house for dogs.
17	opossum	ō pŏs′sŭm	a small animal.
18	gavel	găv′ĕl	a small mallet.
19	retrieve	rĕ trīēve′	to recover, regain.
20	meteor	mē′tē ŏr	a shooting star.
21	opal	ō′păl	a jewel.
22	dolman	dŏl′măn	a kind of cloak.
23	physic	phỹs′ĭc	medicine.
24	stanza	stăn′zà	a verse.
25	propeller	prŏ pĕl′lēr	the driving wheel of a steamship.

For Word Study. 1. If he holds his position, it is a *legitimate inference* that he pleases his employers.

2. There was an old *fanciful* notion that *meteors* marked the passing of the souls of saints.

3. Among her birthday gifts were a fur-trimmed *dolman* and an *opal* ring.

4. He kept his *opossum* in the *kennel* with the puppies.

5. The freshmen captured the *gavel* of the sophomores' president, but later the sophomores *retrieved* it.

6. Exercise is the best *physic*.

7. The ship's delay was caused by a broken *propeller*.

8. The poem consists of five *stanzas*.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 5, 11, 12, 14.

2. Give dictionary study to 2, 8, 25.

3. Use the following in sentences: *federal, vivacity, aptitude, proficient, episode*.

LESSON 58.

1	stupid	stū'pĭd	7	rebel	rĕb'el
2	diploma	dĭ plō'mȧ	8	gas	găs
3	character	chăr'ăc tĕr	9	cabin	căb'ĭn
4	abominable	a bŏm'ĭ nȧ ble	10	arrangement	ar rānġe'mĕnt
5	idea	ī dē'ȧ	11	office	ŏf'fĭçe
6	dollar	dŏl'lar (ĕr)	12	forward	fôr'ward

13	authorize	ạu'thŏr īze	to give authority to.
14	disfranchise	dĭs frăn'chīṣe	to deprive of the right to vote.
15	mutilate	mū'tĭ lāte	to disfigure.
16	expansion	ex păn'sion (shŭn)	enlargement.
17	steerage	stēēr'ăġe	cheapest accommodations on a [ship
18	resistance	re ṣīst'ance	opposition.
19	octopus	ŏc'tŏ pŭs	a many-armed sea animal.
20	anticipate	ăn tiç'ĭ pāte	to expect; to act beforehand.
21	insinuate	ĭn sĭn'ū āte	to hint.
22	fumigate	fū'mĭ gāte	to purify with smoke.
23	alliance	ăl lī'ăance	a union.
24	nihilist	nī'hĭ list	a political destructionist.
25	ignite	ĭg nīte'	to take fire.

For Word Study. 1. When the king *authorized* the governor to *disfranchise* the colonists, they formed an *alliance* for *resistance*.

2. In *fumigating* the *steerage* some gasoline was *ignited* and the ship burned.

3. In one of the Russian riots the *nihilists mutilated* the bodies of the dead soldiers.

4. I *anticipated* your *insinuation* and am now prepared to disprove it.

5. The great *expansion* and greed of the trusts has caused them to be compared to the *octopus*, which has many arms and tries to grasp everything in its reach.

Quiz. 1. Form two derivatives each from 7, 8, 11.

2. Apply dictionary study to 4, 15, 19, 22.

3. What word in this lesson illustrates Rule IV?

LESSON 59.

1	currency	cûr′rĕn cy	7	anxious	(ăn̲k′shŭs)
2	burglary	bûr′glȧ ry	8	overseer	ō vēr sēēr′
3	overalls	ō′ver a̲lls	9	interrupt	ĭn tĕr rŭpt′
4	excellent	ĕx′cĕl lĕnt	10	neighborhood	neigh′(nā)bŏr hŏŏd
5	horrible	hŏr′rĭ ble	11	procession	prō cĕs′sion (shun)
6	roguish	rogu′(rōg)ish	12	exercise	ĕx′ĕr cīse

13	litter	lĭt′ter	trash.
14	obvious	ŏb′vĭ oŭs	evident.
15	arbitration	är bĭ trā′tion	referring a disagreement to disinterested parties.
16	parallel	păr′ăl lĕl	in the same direction; side by side.
17	dependent	dē′pĕnd′ĕnt	relying upon.
18	invasion	ĭn vā′sion(zhŭn)	an incursion, an attack.
19	essay	ĕs′sāy	a composition.
20	autograph	a̲u′tō grăph	a signature.
21	stampede	stăm pēde′	to run away in a panic.
22	disburse	dĭs bûrse′	to pay out.
23	foreclose	fōre′clōse′	to get a judgment on an overdue mortgage.
24	penalty	pĕn′ăl ty	measure of punishment.
25	stencil	stĕn′cĭl	a sheet for lettering, marking, etc.

For Word Study. 1. It is *obvious* that *arbitration* is cheaper than going to law.

2. The army of *invasion* was *dependent* on *parallel* roads for its supplies.

3. Among the *litter* on his writing-desk were a partly written *essay* and several *autographs* of famous people.

4. Imprisonment is the *penalty* for *disbursing* public funds illegally.

5. There will be a *stampede* among the guilty directors when they learn that this mortgage has been *foreclosed.*

6. In order to correct the marking he had to cut a new *stencil.*

Quiz. 1. Name two words derived from each of the following roots: *brevis, dominus, gratus, manus.*

2. Illustrate with two words each of the following suffixes: *ile, ous, ic, al.*

LESSON 60.

1	noisy	nois'y	7 **ridiculous**	rĭ dĭc'ŭ loŭs
2	reckon	rĕck'on	8 **hatchet**	hătch'ĕt
3	overseer	ō vēr sēēr'	9 **everybody**	ĕv'ēr ў bŏd y
4	robbery	rŏb'bēr y	10 **pardon**	pär'don (d'n)
5	foreigner	fŏr'eign(ĭn)ēr	11 **knuckle**	(nŭk''l)
6	appearance	ăp pēar'ance	12 **magazine**	măg à zïne'

13	alimony	ăl'ĭ mō ny	means of living, maintenance.
14	mileage or (milage)	mīle'āġe	allowance per mile.
15	numbness	nŭmb'(nŭm)nĕss	loss of feeling.
16	hostility	hŏs tĭl'ĭ ty	enmity.
17	impression	im pres'sion (shun)	effect on the mind; interest.
18	auditor	ạu'dĭt'or (ēr)	an examiner of accounts.
19	exhaust	(ĕgz ạst')	to tire out; to empty.
20	knavery	(nāv'ēr y)	rascality; roguery.
21	cylinder	çў'lĭn dēr	part of an engine.
22	appreciate	ăp prē'ci (shē) āte	to value justly.
23	resolution	rĕs ō lū'tion	formal declaration.
24	insipid	ĭn sĭp'ĭd	tasteless; spiritless.
25	repudiate	rē pū'dĭ āte	to disavow; to cast off.

For Word Study. 1. She was granted a divorce and *alimony* to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

2. The *auditor* pronounced the books correct and, besides his fee, was allowed *mileage* to and from Chicago.

3. He was well-nigh *exhausted* by his exertions, and the *numbness* in his limbs increased.

4. The exposure of the *knavery* made a strong *impression* and aroused the *hostility* of the directors, who at once adopted a *resolution* repudiating the action of the president.

5. The *cylinders* are a foot in diameter.

6. His sharp criticism of this *insipid* book will be *appreciated* by all lovers of good literature.

Quiz. 1. Name other words having the same roots as 7, 17, 19, 22.

2. Account for the two *b*'s in 4.

3. How do you pronounce *buffet*, *consomme*, *halibut*, *almond* and *apricot*?

LESSON 61.

1	patient	pā′tient (shĕnt)	7	attorney	at (tûr′) (nĭ)
2	alum	ăl′ŭm	8	language	(lăn′guaj)
3	neither	nei′(nē or nī) ther	9	flattery	flăt′ter y
4	lizard	lĭz′ărd	10	decrease	dē crēase′
5	juicy	jūi′cy	11	paragraph	păr′a grăph
6	gooseberry	gōōz̧e bĕr ry	12	katydid	kā′ty dĭd

13 **metrical** mĕt′rĭ căl rythmical; pertaining to measures.

14 **fracas** frā′căs a noisy brawl.

15 **apprehension** ăp prē hĕn′sion(shun) understanding; fear of approaching danger.

16 **burdensome** bûr′dĕn some (sŭm) wearisome; heavy.

17 **beneficial** bĕn ē fĭ′cial (fĭsh′al) of use, serviceable.

18 **disciple** dĭs cī′ple believer and follower.

19 **magnetize** măg′nĕt īze to make magnetic; to influence.

20 **christen** chrĭs ten (kris′′n) to baptize and give a Christian name to. [seed.

21 **linseed** lĭn′ seed applied to oil made from flax

22 **rhetoric** rhĕt′(rĕt) ŏ rĭc the art of composition.

23 **cadet** cȧ dĕt′ a pupil in a military school.

24 **stucco** stŭc′cŏ a kind of fine plaster.

25 **liniment** lĭn′ĭ mĕnt a medicine for bruises, sprains, etc.

For Word Study. 1. We felt some *apprehension* that there would be a *fracas* when the *cadets* should meet the crowd from the college.

2. It would be well if our *burdensome* methods of measurement could be displaced by the *metrical* system used in most European countries.

3. The steel bar was at once *magnetized* by the electric current.

4. The study of *rhetoric* is *beneficial* to all who would use the language correctly.

5. There is no account of the *christening* of the *disciples.*

6. The *liniment* contained *linseed* oil.

7. The ceiling ornaments were of *stucco.*

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 1, 5, 22

2. What is the plural of 7?

3. What two roots are involved in 17?

LESSON 62.

1	glutton	glŭt'ton	7	oyster	oys'(ois) tĕr
2	chinaware	chī'nâ wâre	8	dropsy	drŏp'sy
3	stagger	stăg'ger	9	interesting	ĭn'tĕr ĕst ing
4	hobby	hŏb'by	10	buzzard	bŭz'zard
5	iceberg	īce'bĕrg	11	physician	(fĭ zĭsh'an)
6	moderate	mŏd'er âte	12	fickle	(fĭk'l)

13	paradise	păr'a dīse	heaven.
14	ditto	dĭt'to	same.
15	oxygen	ŏx'y ĝĕn	a gas.
16	insolvency	ĭn sŏl'vĕn cy	bankruptcy.
17	cambric	cām'brĭc	a fine muslin.
18	mutiny	mū'tĭ ny	a revolt by sailors or soldiers.
19	dynamo	dy'na mō	a machine for generating electricity.
20	prodigal	prŏd'ĭ gal	wasteful; a spendthrift.
21	microscope	mī'crŏ scōpe	an optical instrument.
22	calomel	căl'ŏ mĕl	a mercurial drug.
23	marshal	mär'shal	a peace officer.
24	flexible	flĕx'ĭ ble	yielding; easily bent.
25	sprocket	sprŏck'et	a chain-wheel.

For Word Study. 1. The faithful hope for *paradise.*

2. *Ditto* marks are used to save repetition.

3. One fifth of the air is *oxygen.*

4. His *insolvency* is the result of *prodigal* habits.

5. The *microscope* showed that the *cambric* was all cotton.

6. The *marshal* arrested the sailors concerned in the *mutiny.*

7. The *dynamo* was connected with the shaft by a *sprocket* wheel.

8. The pharmacist used a spatula or *flexible* knife in preparing the *calomel* pills.

Quiz. 1. Use in sentences *malicious, available, guaranty, specific.*

2. Define prefixes in *ashamed, beware, withdraw, avocation.*

LESSON 63.

1	calico	căl′ĭ cō	7	agriculture ăg′rĭ cŭl tūre
2	calaboose	căl′a bo͞ose	8	knowledge knŏwl′edge (nŏl′ĕj)
3	cashier	căsh ēr′	9	ability ă bĭl′i ty
4	cyclone	cȳ′clōne	10	eternal ē tēr′nal
5	intelligence	ĭn tĕl′lĭ gĕnce	11	recognize rĕc′ŏg nīze
6	organize	ôr′gan īze	12	descend dē scĕnd′

13	installment	in stall′ment	a part payment; establishment.
14	hemorrhage	hĕm′ŏr rhăge	bleeding.
15	morphine	môr phine′(fĭn or fēn)	a drug prepared from opium.
16	gravity	grăv′i ty	seriousness; the attraction of the earth.
17	blur	blûr	to obscure or make dim.
18	benefited	bĕn′ĕ fĭt ed	helped.
19	jockey	jŏck′ey	a skilled rider; a horse trainer.
20	perpetual	pēr pĕt′ū al	lasting for ever.
21	cynical	cȳn′(sĭn) ĭc al	snarling; sneering.
22	initiate	in ĭt′i ate (ish ĭ āt)	to begin; to confer membership upon.
23	metropolis	me trŏp′o lis	the largest city in a country.
24	foliage	fō′lĭ ăge	the leafage of a plant.
25	delicacy	dĕl′ĭ cā cy	daintiness; refinement.

For Word Study. 1. The second *installment* is due July 1.

2. The *hemorrhage* weakened him and he did not seem to be *benefited* by the *morphine*.

3. He spoke with *gravity*, but his remarks were bitter and *cynical*.

4. Chicago expects to become the *metropolis* of America.

5. On account of foul riding, the *jockey's* suspension was made *perpetual*.

6. We enjoy the *delicacy* of the spring-time *foliage*.

7. The defective plate caused a *blur* in the picture.

8. All the lodge members were present when the *cashier* was *initiated*.

Quiz. 1. What word in this lesson illustrates Rule IV? What one is an exception to it?

2. What rule governs the spelling of 16?

3. Give the plurals of 1 and 19.

LESSON 64—REVIEW.

Prepare yourself to spell, mark, pronounce and define the following words:

1 mahogany
2 muscular
3 parasite
4 panorama
5 chandelier
6 operate
7 gangrene
8 aromatic
9 label
10 democracy
11 champagne
12 intellect
13 artisan
14 phenomenal
15 forfeit
16 military
17 erysipelas
18 dolman
19 propeller
20 opal
21 mutilate
22 octopus
23 anticipate
24 insinuate
25 nihilist
26 currency
27 roguish
28 stampede
29 parallel
30 stencil
31 ridiculous
32 alimony
33 cylinder
34 appreciate
35 insipid
36 alum
37 metrical
38 disciple
39 rhetoric
40 liniment
41 beneficial
42 physician
43 prodigal
44 calomel
45 flexible
46 descend
47 installment
48 hemorrhage
49 initiate
50 metropolis

LESSON 65.

1 kidney	kĭd′ney (nў)	7 passion	(păsh′un)
2 harrow	hăr′rŏw	8 morality	mō răl′i ty
3 ribbon	rĭb′bon (bun)	9 influenza	ĭn flu ĕn′zȧ
4 duet	dū ĕt′	10 locket	lŏck′et
5 national	(năsh′ŭn al)	11 gayety	gāy′e ty
6 arrange	ăr rānġe′	12 method	mĕth′od

13 reserve	rē ṣērve′	to keep back; restraint in words or conduct.
14 marquis	mär′quĭs (kwĭs)	a nobleman next in rank below a duke.
15 doctrine	dŏc′trĭne (trĭn)	principles of belief.
16 subordinate	sŭb ôr′dĭ nāte	inferior in rank or importance.
17 negative	nĕg′a tĭve	adverse to; denial.
18 gratify	grăt′ĭ fў	to please greatly.
19 recital	rē cīt′al	a narration; a particular account of.
20 prominence	prŏm′ĭ nĕnce	standing out in plain view; eminence.
21 enamel	ĕn ăm′el	to coat with enamel.
22 litigation	lĭt ĭ gā′tion	a law-suit.
23 inferior	ĭn fē′rĭ or	of lower quality or value.
24 amateur	ăm′ȧ teūr	not a professional.
25 observance	ob ṣērv′ance	act of heeding; dutiful performance.

For Word Study. 1. In leasing his estate the *Marquis reserved* the hunting privileges.

2. The lawyer was away but one of his *subordinates gratified* us with an interesting *recital* of the facts which led to the *litigation.*

3. The *doctrine* has been avowed by clergymen of great *prominence.*

4. In some states the *observance* of the Sabbath is enforced by law.

5. The *amateur* cheapened his work by using *enamel* of an *inferior* quality.

6. The vote stands six for the affirmative and four for the *negative.*

Quiz. 1. Roots of 18 and 24.

2. Prefixes of 16, 23, 25.

3. Name two words illustrating the suffixes *ward, ory, ive, eer.*

LESSON 66.

1 develop	dĕ vĕl′op	7 bilious	bĭl′ious (yŭs)
2 island	īs′(ī)lănd	8 package	păck′ăġe
3 happiness	hăp′pĭ nĕss	9 deceit	dĕ cēit′
4 gospel	gŏs′pĕl	10 euchre	(ū′ker)
5 desirable	dē ẓīr′a ble	11 represent	rĕp rē ẓĕnt′
6 ordinary	ôr′dĭ nă ry	12 infancy	ĭn′fan cy

13 fluent	flū′ent	ready in the use of words.
14 revision	re vĭ′sion (vĭzh′n)	act of reviewing or revising.
15 obstinate	ŏb′stĭ năte	stubborn.
16 retaliate	rē′tăl′ĭ āte	to return evil for evil.
17 alumnus	a lŭm nŭs	a male graduate.
18 infallible	ĭn făl′lĭ ble	never failing; incapable of error.
19 forcible	fōr′cĭ ble	powerful; by force.
20 graphite	grăph′īte	a kind of carbon used for lead-pencils.
21 burlesque	bûr lesque′ (lĕsk)	a ludicrous and exaggerated farce.
22 egotism	ē′gō tĭẓm	conceit; self-importance.
23 pedigree	pĕd′ĭ gree	a line of ancestors; genealogy.
24 adept	a dĕpt′	one well skilled in anything; an expert.
25 harangue	ha răngue′ (răng)	a noisy pompous speech.

For Word Study. 1. His *harangue* was *fluent* and *forcible*, but showed more *egotism* than information.

2. He was an *adept* at tracing back *pedigrees*, his accuracy being well-nigh *infallible*.

3. The *alumni* of the college will *retaliate* by bringing charges against the trustees and faculty.

4. His book contained many errors but he was too *obstinate* to consent to a *revision*.

5. In the higher grade of pencils, only the finest *graphite* is used.

6. The amateurs gave a *burlesque* of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Quiz. 1. What rules apply to 3, 5, 7, 14, 19?

2. Roots of 14, 20, 23.

3. Give the plural of 17.

LESSON 67.

1 missionary	mĭs'sion (shŭn) â ry	7 orchestra	ôr'chĕs trá
2 religion	rē lĭ'gion (lĭj'ŭn)	8 rescue	rĕs'cūe
3 generous	ĝĕn'er oŭs	9 geranium	ĝe rā'nĭ ŭm
4 harbor	här'bor	10 attempt	ăt tĕmpt'
5 racing	rā'cing	11 happen	hăp'pen
6 stomach	(stŭm'ak)	12 canoe	ca noe' (nō͞o)

13 steelyard	stēēl'yärd	a device for weighing.
14 monopolize	mŏ nŏp'o līze	to assume an exclusive control of.
15 literary	lĭt'er ă ry	pertaining to literature.
16 stagnant	stăg'nânt	not running in a stream, hence impure or foul.
17 standard	stănd'ard	a unit of measure; having a recognized value.
18 bodily	bŏd'ĭ ly	pertaining to the body.
19 pendulum	pĕn'dŭ lŭm	a swinging rod. [one sound.
20 diphthong	diph' (dif) thong	two vowels combined to indicate
21 doxology	dŏx ŏl'o gy	a hymn or chant of praise.
22 steward	stew' (stū) ard	a superintendent of cooking in ships, clubs, hotels, etc.
23 mortgage	môrt' (môr) gâĝe	a contract of property guaranty.
24 photography	phō tŏg'rá phy	art of making photographs.
25 eminent	ĕm'ĭ nĕnt	of high rank and worthiness.

For Word Study. 1. The company sought to *monopolize* the trade in *standard steelyards.*

2. The ship had an excellent *steward* who looked after our *bodily* needs.

3. The *pendulum* was invented by Galileo, an eminent Italian philosopher.

4. On the *mortgaged* land was a large body of *stagnant* water.

5. In proper *diphthongs*, both vowels are sounded as ou in out, or oi in boil.

6. The services were closed by the singing of the *doxology.*

7. *Photography* has been defined as the art of making mediocrity look like genius.

8. Arnold was an *eminent literary* critic.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 1, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24

2. Give dictionary study to 11, 23, 25.

LESSON 68.

1	license	lī'cense	7	audience	ạu'dĭ ĕnce
2	formal	fôrm'al	8	coward	cow'ard (ērd)
3	canary	cȧ nā'ry	9	disagreeable	dĭs a grēē'a ble
4	mimic	mĭm'ĭc	10	legal	lē'gal
5	process	prŏç'ĕss	11	attach	ăt tăch'
6	separate	sĕp'a rāte	12	erase	ē rāse'

13	pacify	păç'i fȳ	to satisfy; to make peaceful.
14	balcony	băl'cŏ ny	a projecting platform; a gallery.
15	calligraphy	căl lĭg'rȧ phy	elegant penmanship.
16	insolence	ĭn'sŏ lĕnce	impudence.
17	licorice	lĭc'ŏ rĭce	a medicinal herb.
18	physical	phys'(fĭz) i cal	material; relating to the body.
19	defamation	dĕf a mā'tion	slander.
20	mercury	mēr'cŭ ry	a heavy liquid metal; quicksilver.
21	initial	ĭn ĭ'tial (shăl)	beginning; first letter of a name.
22	lichen	lī'ĸhĕn	a kind of fungus.
23	involve	ĭn vŏlve'	to include; to implicate.
24	callous	căl'loŭs	hard; unfeeling.
25	phosphorus	(fŏs'fŏr ŭs)	a luminous elementary substance.

For Word Study. 1. He was angered at the clerk's *insolence*, but we succeeded in *pacifying* him.

2. The construction of the *balcony* will *involve* much additional labor.

3. The *physical* laboratory was provided with both *mercury* and *phosphorus*.

4. In his *initial* lessons the professor showed us some microscopic views of *lichens*.

5. The editor became *involved* in a suit for *defamation* of character.

6. The business world wants plain writing, not fancy *calligraphy*.

7. He applied to the *calloused* spot a poultice of *licorice* root.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 4, 10, 11, 12.

2. Name other words formed from the same roots as 7, 13, 18, 21, 23.

LESSON 69.

1	**flannel**	flăn′nel	7	**squabble**	squăb′ble
2	**handkerchief**	(hăn̲′ker chĭf)	8	**pumpkin**	pŭmp′kin (not pŭnk′in)
3	**mortar**	môr′tar	9	**diligence**	dĭl′ĭ ǧĕnce
4	**cabbage**	căb′baǧe	10	**answerable**	ăn′swer (sēr) a ble
5	**innocence**	ĭn′nŏ cĕnce	11	**piano**	pĭ ăn′o
6	**authority**	ạu thŏr′ĭ ty	12	**habit**	hăb′it

13	**routine**	roụ tine (rōō teen′)	a regular course of procedure.
14	**navigable**	năv′ĭ ga ble	capable of being navigated.
15	**revival**	rĕ vīv′al	a renewal.
16	**debtor**	dĕbt′(dĕt) or	one who owes; one who or that which is charged. [fice.
17	**installation**	ĭn stal lā′tion	ceremonious induction into of-
18	**propagate**	prŏp ȧ gāte	to produce by breeding.
19	**metaphor**	mĕt′ȧ phor (fēr)	a figure of speech.
20	**hypnotize**	hĭp′no tīze	to control by hypnotism.
21	**bureau**	bū′reau (rō)	a chest of drawers; an official department.
22	**allusion**	ăl lū′sion (zhŭn)	reference to; a hint.
23	**monitor**	mŏn′i tor	a guide or adviser; a war vessel.
24	**heresy**	hĕr′e sy	something contrary to accepted truth.
25	**genial**	gēn′ial (yal)	jovial; sunny in disposition.

For Word Study. 1. The *installation* of the officers is a part of the regular *routine* of business.

2. The shallow bay was not *navigable* even for the little *monitors*.

3. There was a *revival* of the attempt to *propagate* potatoes from the seed.

4. In calling his opponent a grasshopper, his *metaphor* conveyed an *allusion* to the readiness with which he jumps from one opinion to another.

5. The *genial* doctor was very easy on his *debtors*.

6. A special *bureau* was created in the church for the investigation of *heresy* charges.

7. To allege that one was *hypnotized* is not a legal excuse for crime.

Quiz. 1. Can you define and pronounce *coupe*, *asphalt*, *boulevard*, *museum*, *dessert*, *depot*, *apparatus*?

LESSON 70.

1	congregation	cŏn grē gā'tion	7	cannibal	căn'nĭ bal
2	fitness	fĭt'nĕss	8	diamond	(dı mŭnd)
3	relieve	rē liēve'	9	jubilee	jū'bĭ lee
4	panel	păn'el	10	lemon	lĕm'on
5	hammock	hăm'mock	11	martyr	mär'tyr (tĕr)
6	old-fashioned	ōld (făsh'n'd)	12	limit	lĭm'ĭt

13	monopoly	mŏ nŏp'o ly	an exclusive right or control.
14	gelatine	gĕl'a tine (tĭn)	animal jelly.
15	attachment	ăt tăch'ment	affection; a seizure by legal process.
16	essence	ĕs'sence	an extract; distinctive character of a thing.
17	rally	răl'ly	to regain health or strength; a partisan gathering.
18	herald	hĕr'ald	to proclaim.
19	deposition	dep ŏ şĭ'tion (zĭshŭn)	written testimony under oath.
20	caliber	căl'ĭ ber	size of bore in a gun; capacity of mind.
21	aboriginal	ăb ŏ rĭj'i nal	primitive; native.
22	revelation	rĕv e lā'tion	that which is revealed.
23	dramatic	drȧ măt'ĭc	theatrical; vivid.
24	automatic	ạu to măt'ic	self-acting; mechanical.
25	hemisphere	hĕm'ĭ sphēre	half of a sphere or globe.

For Word Study. 1. The *essence* of *monopoly* is the prevention of competition.

2 At the dinner several preparations of *gelatine* were served.

3. On the facts set forth in the *deposition* an *attachment* was issued by the court.

4. *Heralds* were sent out to proclaim that a *rally* would be held on the following day.

5. The *revelations* are very meager as to the history of America in *aboriginal* times.

6. His acting is *dramatic* but it is *automatic* rather than spontaneous.

7. In mental *caliber* our President is surpassed by no man on this *hemisphere.*

Quiz. 1. Give other words having same roots as 3, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24.

2. Define prefixes in 1, 15, 25.

LESSON 71.

1 misfortune	mĭs fôr′tune		7 parent	pâr′ent	
2 government	gŏv′ern ment		8 double	(dŭb′l)	
3 embroidery	ĕm broid′er y		9 custom	cŭs′tom (tŭm)	
4 fortunate	fôr′tū nāte		10 legislature	lĕg′is lā tūre	
5 orchard	ôr′chard		11 finisher	fĭn′ish er	
6 mustache	mŭs tache′ (tăsh)		12 empty	ĕmp′ty	

13 emery	ĕm′er y	a hard substance for polishing and grinding.
14 promenade	prŏm e nāde′	a walk for pleasure or display.
15 abbey	ăb′beў	a monastery.
16 gruel	grū′el	a liquid food made from meal or flour.
17 bullion	(bụl′yŭn)	uncoined gold or silver in mass.
18 mortify	môr′tĭ fў	to gangrene; to humiliate.
19 bric-a-brac	brĭc′a brăc	miscellaneous curiosities.
20 sentiment	sĕn′tĭ mĕnt	tender or noble feeling.
21 atom	at′om	a small particle.
22 dilemma	dĭ lĕm′mȧ	a difficult or doubtful choice.
23 reprimand	rĕp′rĭ mănd	a sharp reproof.
24 achieve	ȧ chiēve′	to gain; to accomplish.
25 evaporate	ē văp′or āte	to change into vapor.

For Word Study. 1. The visitors went for a *promenade* around the walls of the old *abbey*.

2. The *gruel* was almost as gritty as if it were made of *emery*.

3. The popular demand for the coinage of the *bullion* was more *sentimental* than practical.

4. His failure to *achieve* success brought him a *reprimand* from the general that was very *mortifying*.

5. There is not an *atom* of sense in your collecting so much *bric-a-brac*.

6. Here was a *dilemma:* to attempt to cross the swollen stream was dangerous; to turn back meant capture.

7. The lighter the liquid, the more rapid the *evaporation*.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 7, 9, 18, 20, 24, 25.

2. What rules, if any, apply to these derivatives?

3. Define the prefixes used to form them.

4 Do you mispronounce 6, 7 or 10?

LESSON 72.

1	prosperous	prŏs′per ous	7	residence	rĕz′ĭdĕnce
2	officer	ŏf′fĭ cēr	8	honeysuckle	hŭn′ey sŭck(′l)
3	rolling	rōll′ing	9	perceive	pēr cēive′
4	atmosphere	ăt′mŏs phēre	10	extreme	ĕx trēme′
5	increase	ĭn crēase′	11	disable	dĭs ā′ble
6	movable	mov′(mōōv) a ble	12	model	mŏd′el(′l)

13	readiness	rĕad′ĭ nĕss	promptness; willingness.
14	guarantee	guăr an tee′	a warranty; to assure.
15	liquidate	(lĭk′wĭ dāte)	to pay off a debt.
16	helmet	hĕl′mĕt	a kind of heavy hat.
17	calipers	căl′ĭ pērs	an instrument for measuring diameters.
18	barren	băr′rĕn	sterile; unfruitful.
19	dissect	dĭs sĕct′	to cut into parts, to dismember.
20	atheist	ā′thē ĭst	a disbeliever in God.
21	exclamation	ĕx clă mā′tion	sudden outcry or expression.
22	manual	măn′ū ăl	pertaining to the hands.
23	above-board	ă bove-(bŭv′)bōard	open; in plain sight.
24	prolific	prō lĭf′ic	yielding abundantly.
25	pennant	pĕn′nănt	a flag.

For Word Study. 1. He expressed his *readiness* to *guarantee* that the claim would be *liquidated* when proof of loss should be established.

2. The troops wore white *helmets* and carried a red and blue *pennant.*

3. The soil along the streams is *prolific*, but that of the hills is stony and *barren.*

4. The transaction was entirely honorable and *above-board.*

5. The dexterity of the *manual*-training pupils drew *exclamations* of delight from the visitors.

6. He *dissected* the arguments of the *atheist* point by point and laid bare every sophistry.

7. Applying the *calipers*, he found that the ball was two and one-fifth inches in diameter.

Quiz. 1. Give meaning of prefixes in 10, 11, 19.

2. How can you remember that 9 is spelled with *ei* rather than *ie?* Name two other words in this class.

3. Roots of 2, 7, 21.

LESSON 73.

1	**average**	ăv'er age	7	**greyhound**	grey'(grā)hound
2	**mandolin**	măn'dŏ lĭn	8	**cushion**	cush'ion (kŏŏsh'ŭn)
3	**decoration**	dĕc o rā'tion	9	**repentance**	rē pĕnt'ance
4	**indignant**	ĭn dĭg'nant	10	**prevention**	prē'ven'tion
5	**beginner**	bē gĭn'ner	11	**gizzard**	gĭz'zard
6	**locomotive**	lō cō mō'tĭve	12	**inquiry**	ĭn quīr'y

13	**heliotrope**	hē'lĭ ŏ trōpe	a sweet-scented flower.
14	**external**	ĕx tĕr'nal	on the outside.
15	**palmetto**	păl mĕt'tŏ	a kind of palm tree.
16	**enumerate**	ē nū'mĕr āte	to number or count.
17	**diminish**	dĭ mĭn'ĭsh	to lessen in quantity or numbers.
18	**periodical**	pē rĭ ŏd'ĭ cal	a regularly issued newspaper or magazine.
19	**avalanche**	ăv'ă lănche	a sliding mass of snow, earth, rocks, etc.
20	**glacier**	glā'cĭ er	a large field or stream of ice.
21	**resurrection**	rĕs ur rĕc'tion	raising from the dead.
22	**sewage**	sew'(sōō) ăge	discharge from a sewer.
23	**cardinal**	cär'dĭ nal	a high official of the Roman Cath-
24	**literal**	lĭt'er al	real. [olic church.
25	**ingenuity**	ĭn ge nū'i ty	cleverness in design or contrivance.

For Word Study. 1. In the shade of the *palmetto* was a bed of *heliotropes*.

2. The circulation of the *periodical* had greatly diminished, but its suspension was due to internal rather than *external* causes.

3. While trying to reach the *glacier* the explorers were buried under an *avalanche*.

4. The *cardinal* preached on the *literal resurrection* of the body.

5. The engineer's plan for disposing of the city's *sewage* showed much *ingenuity*.

6. Before the judge began to *enumerate* the charges, the interest in the criminal began to *diminish*.

Quiz. 1. What two rules are illustrated in 5?

2. Give roots for 3, 6, 17, 24.

3. Name other words based on these roots.

4. Meaning of suffix in 15?

LESSON 74.

1 local	lō′cal	7 pencil	pĕn′cĭl
2 cider	cī′der	8 program or programme	prō′grăm
3 decency	dē′cĕn cy	9 asylum	ą sȳ′lŭm
4 oriole	ō′rĭ ōle	10 director	dĭ rĕct′or
5 doctor	dŏc′tor (tēr)	11 enterprise	ĕn′ter prīze
6 merriment	mĕr′rĭ mĕnt	12 people	pēo′ple

13 original	ŏ rĭg′ĭ nal	in or at the beginning; not copied or imitated.
14 subsequent	sŭb′sē quĕnt	happening after.
15 bazar or bazaar	bą zär′	a fair for the sale of goods.
16 declamation	dĕc lą mā′tion	recitation of speeches as a school exercise.
17 plurality	plų răl′ĭ ty	the greater number.
18 responsible	rē spŏn′sĭ ble	answerable, accountable.
19 glucose	glų′cōse	a kind of sugar and a syrup made from it.
20 extraordinary	ex tra ôr′dĭ nāry	very remarkable, strange.
21 pronunciation	prō nŭn ci (shē) ā′tion	correct utterance.
22 miasma	mĭ ăz′mą	malaria.
23 illogical	ĭl lŏj′ĭc al	contrary to reason or logic.
24 anonymous	ą nŏn′ў moŭs	of unknown name or authorship.
25 palaver	pą lăv′er	empty talk; flattery.

For Word Study. 1. *Subsequently* he told me he never saw the *original* contract.

2. There was a lot of needless *palaver* as to whether the *bazar* should be opened with a *program* of *declamations* by pupils of the manual training school.

3. His *pronunciation* was *extraordinary* and his speech utterly *illogical*.

4. Although an *anonymous* article in a local paper charged the grocer with being *responsible* for the sale of sugar adulterated with *glucose*, he was elected to the council by a *plurality* of seventy votes.

5. The low country near the coast is deadly with *miasma*.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 1, 8, 16, 21, 23.

2. What rule applies to 6, 18, 21?

3. Study 14, 15, 24, 25, in the dictionary.

LESSON 75—REVIEW.

Be able to spell, pronounce, divide, mark and give meaning of these words:

1 subordinate
2 recital
3 litigation
4 amateur
5 develop
6 bilious
7 deceit
8 retaliate
9 infallible
10 alumni
11 geranium
12 monopolize
13 diphthong
14 mortgage
15 eminent
16 license
17 disagreeable
18 defamation
19 callous
20 phosphorus
21 flannel
22 diligence
23 routine
24 panel
25 gelatine
26 revelation
27 emery
28 promenade
29 bullion
30 bric-a-brac
31 achieve
32 evaporate
33 movable
34 model
35 calipers
36 prolific
37 decoration
38 diminish
39 resurrection
40 literal
41 propagate
42 heresy
43 bureau
44 diligence
45 avalanche
46 asylum
47 pronunciation
48 anonymous
46 bazar
50 responsible

LESSON 76.

1	really	rē′al ly	7	reason	rēa′son
2	gymnastics	gym năs′tics	8	drainage	drāin′aġe
3	embarrass	ĕm băr′rass	9	sincere	sĭn cēre′
4	gingham	gĭng′ham (ăm)	10	either	ē′ther
5	deposit	dē pŏs′ĭt	11	detach	de tăch′
6	minute	mĭn′ute (ĭt)	12	gipsy	ġĭp′sy

13	orthodox	ôr′thō dŏx	correct in doctrine.
14	stereopticon	stē rē ŏp′tĭ cŏn	a magic lantern.
15	duplicate	dū′plĭ cāte	two fold, double.
16	faculty	făc′ŭl ty	teaching force of a college; special capability.
17	bias	bī′ăs	cornerwise; prejudice.
18	oscillate	ŏs′cĭl lāte	to swing back and forth.
19	assassin	ăs săs′sĭn	one who kills by secret assault.
20	mercenary	mĕr′cē nāry	acting for money only; sordid.
21	dimension	dĭ mĕn′sion (shŭn)	size, extent.
22	capsule	căp′sūle	a small cell of gelatin for enclosing medicine.
23	bayonet	bāy′ō nĕt	a weapon for attachment on a gun.
24	phrenology	phrē nŏl′o ġy	science of the brain, craniology.
25	fabric	făb′rĭc	any manufactured cloth.

For Word Study. 1. The lecture on *phrenology* was illustrated with a *stereopticon*.

2. It was charged that certain members of the *faculty* were *mercenary* to the point of greed; also that some of their teachings were not *orthodox*.

3. If the *dimensions* of the pendulum are given, it is easy to find the time of its *oscillations*.

4. The *assassin* proved to be a soldier who had entered the house by means of a *duplicate* key, and attacked his victim with a *bayonet*.

5. A *fabric* of that figure does not look well when cut on the *bias*.

6. Two of the *capsules* contained morphine and one, quinine.

Quiz. 1. Are you sure that you usually pronounce correctly *dance*, *half*, *ask*, *pass*, *coop* and *soot*?

2. Can you name other words having the same roots as 5, 11, 13, 15, 25?

LESSON 77.

1 balsam	bąl′săm	7 offensive	of fĕn′sive
2 pursue	pûr sūe′	8 camel	căm′el
3 felon	fĕl′on	9 linnet	lĭn′net
4 horse-shoeing	hôrse′-shoe ing	10 incident	ĭn′cĭ dĕnt
5 ascension	ăs cĕn′siōn(shŭn)	11 inherit	ĭn hĕr′ĭt
6 philosophy	phĭ lŏs′o phy	12 captain	căp′tain(tĭn)

13 audacity	ąu dăç′ĭ ty	reckless daring; impudence.
14 rectify	rĕc′tĭ fȳ	to correct.
15 adjuster	ăd jŭst′er	one who adjusts or settles.
16 furlough	fûr′lōugh (lō)	a soldier's leave of absence.
17 electrotype	e lĕc′trŏ tȳpe	a plate for printing and its impression.
18 facsimile	făc sĭm′ĭ lē	an exact copy.
19 lyceum	lȳ cē′um	a literary society.
20 exonerate	ĕx(ĕgz)ŏn′er āte	to acquit; to free from blame.
21 gypsum	ġȳp′(jĭp)sŭm	a mineral containing lime.
22 deputize	dĕp′u tīze	to appoint as a deputy.
23 vestige	vĕs′tĭġe	a visible trace or sign.
24 bonus	bō′nŭs	extra compensation.
25 asphaltum	ăs phăl′tŭm	mineral tar, or bitumen.

For Word Study. The *adjuster* had the *audacity* to refuse to *rectify* his error.

2. The *electrotype* plates are *facsimile* reproductions of the original drawings.

3. Major Winfield, who is home on a *furlough*, will deliver an address at the *lyceum*.

4. As he had been duly *deputized* to act as constable, the court *exonerated* him from the charge of assault in arresting the prisoners.

5. With the exception of a few specimens of *gypsum* and *asphaltum*, not a *vestige* of my mineral collection is left.

6. For selling the bonds he was given a *bonus* of one thousand dollars.

Quiz. 1. Form two words each from *civis*, *malus*, *clamare*, *finis*, *dicere*.

2. Why is the *e* not dropped in 4?

3. Do you pronounce 19 and 20 correctly?

LESSON 78.

1	product	prŏd′ŭct	7	violet	vī′ō lĕt
2	toiler	toil′er	8	fatten	făt′ten (t′n)
3	sinew	sĭn′ew (ū)	9	eclipse	e clĭpse′ (clĭps)
4	prophecy	prŏph′e cy	10	tansy	tăn′sy
5	Sabbath	Săb′bath	11	volume	vŏl′ume (yūm)
6	carriage	căr′riage (rĭj)	12	compromise	cŏm′prō mīse

13	ambiguous	ăm bĭg′ū ous	not clear in meaning.
14	valet	văl′ĕt (or văl′ă)	a body-servant; a lackey.
15	tissue	tĭs′sūe	a woven fabric; texture.
16	sepulcher	sĕp′ul cher (kēr)	a tomb.
17	renegade	rĕn′e gāde	a traitor or apostate; a deserter.
18	zo-ology	zō ŏl′o gy	the science of animals.
19	pepsin	pep′sin	a medical substance extracted from the gastric juice of the stomach.
20	abbreviation	ăb brē vĭ ā′tion	shortening or abridgement.
21	warrant	wa̤r′rant	a commission giving authority.
22	proclamation	prŏc lȧ mā′tion	an official public announcement.
23	sanction	(sănk′shun)	approval.
24	alkali	ăl′kȧ lī	a caustic substance like soda, potash, etc.
25	superficial	sū per fĭ′cial(fish′l)	pertaining to the surface; mentally shallow.

For Word Study. 1. His *valet* was a *renegade* French soldier who, upon the *proclamation* of war, had deserted his regiment.

2. His argument is *superficial* and many of his sentences so *ambiguous* as to be unintelligible.

3. It was a fabric of most delicate *tissue* and said to have been taken from a Persian *sepulcher*.

4. The issuing of the *warrant* did not have the governor's *sanction*.

5. He learned while studying *zo-ology* that *pepsin* is not an *alkali*.

6. Every *abbreviation* should be followed by a period.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 1, 20, 22, 25.

2. Meaning of prefixes in 13, 22, 25.

3. What rules apply to 6, 8, 12?

4. Do you mispronounce 3 or 14?

LESSON 79.

1	epilepsy	ĕp′i lĕp sy	7	scoundrel	scoun′drĕl
2	chrysanthemum	chrys ăn′thĕ mŭm	8	clearness	clear′ness
3	probable	prŏb′a ble	9	edgewise	ĕdge′wīse
4	biscuit	bĭs′cuit (kĭt′)	10	prejudice	prĕj′ū dice′
5	wasting	wāst′ing	11	suction	sŭc′tion
6	vomit	vŏm′ĭt	12	umbrella	ŭm brĕl′la

13	tillable	tĭll′a ble	arable.
14	symmetrical	sym mĕt′ri cal	the parts in due proportion.
15	corporation	côr pō rā′tion	a stock company.
16	superfluous	su pēr′flu ous	unnecessary.
17	variable	vā′rĭ a ble	changeable.
18	durable	dū′ra ble	lasting.
19	trinity	trĭn′i ty	union of three in one.
20	delirious	dē lĭr′ĭ ous	wandering in mind; light-headed.
21	transitive	trăn′sĭ tive	passing over to an object.
22	bituminous	bĭ tū′mĭ noŭs	containing bitumen.
23	suffice	sŭf fīce′(fīz)	to be enough, sufficient.
24	classify	clăs′sĭf ȳ	to arrange in classes; to systemize.
25	maintenance	māin′tē nance	support.

For Word Study. 1. There are good veins of *bituminous* coal, and there is enough *tillable* land for the *maintenance* of a large population.

2. The directors of the *corporation* decided that the purchases were *superfluous* at this time as there was already enough *durable* material on hand to *suffice* for several months of operation.

3. Verbs are *classified* into *transitive* and intransitive.

4. The patient's pulse was *variable* and he had been *delirious* for several hours.

5. The great body of Christians hold to the doctrine of the *trinity*.

Quiz. 1. Use in sentences *litigation*, *recital*, *retaliate*, *adept*, *infallible*.

2. Give other words having same roots as 3, 17, 21, 23, 24.

3. What rules apply to 5 and 17?

LESSON 80.

1	weasel	(wē′z'l)	7	substance	sŭb′stance
2	vehicle	vē′hĭ cle	8	watery	wą′ter y
3	affair	ăf fâir′	9	sauciness	sąu′cĭ nĕss
4	messenger	mĕs′sen ger	10	youthful	youth′ful
5	consumption	con sŭmp′tion	11	shaving	shāv′ing
6	elder	ĕl′der	12	whichever	whĭch ĕv′er

13	edition	ē dĭ′tion	whole number of copies printed at one time.
14	surmise	sûr mīze′	to guess; to conjecture.
15	tackle	(tăk′l)	apparatus for moving or lifting; to lay hold of.
16	violence	vī′ŏ lĕnce	great force. [fixed.
17	crystallize	crĭs′tal līze	to form into crystals; to become
18	senior	sēn′ior (yĕr)	an elder or superior. [less.
19	infinite	ĭn′fĭ nĭte	unlimited in power or extent, bound-
20	valor	văl′or (er)	bravery. [generous.
21	royal	roy′ăl	pertaining to a king or queen; noble;
22	element	ĕl′ē mĕnt	an essential part. [profitable.
23	bonanza	bŏ năn′zà	a rich mine; anything that is very
24	community	com mū′nĭ ty	all the people in a given locality.
25	wanton	wąn′ton	without excuse; reckless.

For Word Study. 1. We *surmised* that a certain *element* of the *community* would resort to *violence*.

2. The book proved a *bonanza*, an *edition* of fifty thousand being exhausted in less than a month.

3. The colonel, who was my *senior* by ten years, was a man of *royal* character and unquestionable *valor*.

4. The forms of the *crystallizing* process are *infinite* in number.

5. To *tackle* the enraged brute was an act of *wanton* bravado.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 7, 20, 21, 25.

2. Show that 17 is an instance of one rule and an exception to another.

3. Are you *sure* you know how to pronounce *interested*, *opponent*, *horizon*, *debris*, *mirage*, and *slough* (a mire)?

LESSON 81.

1	envelop	ĕn vĕl′op	7	wholesome	whōle′some
2	sycamore	sy̆c′a mōre	8	valley	vă̆l′ley
3	tolerable	tŏl′er a ble	9	sufficient	sŭf fi′cient (shĕnt)
4	wrathful	wräth′ful	10	associate	as sō′ci (shē) āte
5	mastiff	mȧs′tĭff	11	umpire	ŭm′pīre
6	triangle	trī′ăn gle	12	truant	trụ′ant

13	blasphemy	blăs′phĕ my	impious irreverence.
14	cupola	cū′po lȧ	a rounded roof or small dome.
15	editorial	ĕd i tō′ri al	a leading article by an editor.
16	abstain	ăb stāin′	to refrain from. [tion.
17	vibration	vi brā′tion	moving back and forth; oscilla-
18	copious	cō′pĭ oŭs	plentiful; overflowing.
19	parole	pȧ rōle′	promise; word of honor. [cake.
20	wafer	wā′fer	a small disk of dried paste; a thin
21	speculator	spĕc′u lā tor	one who buys to win profits through a rise in prices.
22	beauteous	beaū′ (bū) tē oŭs	full of beauty, beautiful.
23	conciliate	con cĭl′ĭ āte	to placate; to pacify. [with.
24	accessory	ăc cĕs′sŏ ry	an accomplice; belonging to or
25	equipped	ē quĭp′ped (quĭpt)	supplied.

For Word Study. 1. To put so hideous a *cupola* on a church almost amounted to *blasphemy.*

2. By the terms of his *parole* he must *abstain* from liquor for a year.

3. The *editorial* is *copious* in words, but barren in ideas.

4. The machine is fully *equipped* with various *accessories* to check *vibration.*

5. To *conciliate* the king, Wolsey presented him with some *beauteous* tapestries and paintings.

6. Envelopes were formerly sealed with *wafers.*

7. The *speculator* invested his money in mining-stock.

Quiz. 1. Form two words each from *credere, ducere, jus,* and *vertere.*

2. What rule applies to 25?

3. Why does Rule II not apply in forming plural of 8?

4. Do you pronounce 24 correctly?

LESSON 82.

1	hardware	härd'wâre	7	somewhere	(sum'hwâr)
2	salary	săl'a ry	8	cleanliness	clĕan'lĭ nĕss
3	tomato	to mā'to (or mä)	9	margin	mär'ĝin
4	almost	al'mōst	10	burial	(bĕr'ĭ al)
5	season	(sē'z'n)	11	wilderness	wĭl'der nĕss
6	anecdote	ăn'ĕc dōte	12	cancel	căn'cel

13	scabbard	scăb'bard (bērd)	a sheath for a sword.
14	varied	vā'rĭed	changed; altered.
15	remorseful	rĕ môrse'ful	feeling pain on account of guilt.
16	sophistry	sŏph'ist ry	unsound reasoning.
17	melancholy	mĕl'ăn cho̊l y	excessive sadness.
18	synopsis	sy̆n ŏp'sĭs	a summary.
19	usury	(ū'zhŭ rĭ)	illegal or excessive interest.
20	bereavement	bĕ rēave'mĕnt	loss of a friend or relative through death.
21	aggravating	ăg'grà vā'ting	making worse.
22	vindicate	vĭn'dĭ cāte	to defend successfully; to justify.
23	utilize	ū'tĭl īze	to make use of.
24	cabinet	căb'ĭ nĕt	an advisory council of a ruler.
25	acclimate	ăc clī'māte	to become habituated to a climate.

For Word Study. 1. The style of *scabbard varied* with the costliness of the sword.

2. After his *bereavement* he was *melancholy* and *remorseful.*

3. In attempting to *vindicate* himself by these shallow *sophistries*, he was only *aggravating* the public distrust of his sincerity.

4. The president laid before his *cabinet* a *synopsis* of the state laws against *usury.*

5. Livingstone *utilized* this delay in getting *acclimated* and in learning the language of the natives.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 2, 12, 19 and 22.

2. Use in sentences *negotiable, obnoxious, disposal, inference, anticipate.*

3. Do you mispronounce 25?

NOTE:—Anticipate is often incorrectly used for *hope.*

LESSON 83.

1	commencement	com mĕnce′mĕnt	7	always	ạl′wâys
2	baptize	băp tīze′	8	consequence	cŏn′sĕ quĕnce
3	sweater	swĕat′er	9	pansy	păn′sy
4	wigwam	wĭg′wam (wŏm)	10	preface	prĕf′ace
5	proper	prŏp′er	11	ceaseless	cēase′lĕss
6	sassafras	săs′sa frăs	12	suppose	sŭp pōse′

13	vivid	vĭv′ĭd	bright; intense; real.
14	cavalry	căv′al ry	mounted soldiers.
15	arouse	a rouse′ (rowz)	to wake up; to excite.
16	accustom	ac cŭs′tom	to make familiar with.
17	benzine	bĕn zine′ (zēēn)	an inflammable liquid.
18	aniline	ăn′i line (lēēn)	a chemical substance from which dyes are obtained.
19	metallic	mĕ tăl′lic	pertaining to metal.
20	tracing	trā′cing	following up; tracking.
21	cordially	(kôr′jăl ly)	heartily.
22	shilling	shĭl′ling	an English coin.
23	famous	fā′moŭs	celebrated; noted.
24	cleaver	clēav′er	a chopping knife used by butchers.
25	vermin	vĕr′mĭn	noxious animal pests, as rats, mice, fleas, etc.

For Word Study. 1. He *aroused* his audience with a most *vivid* description of the *cavalry* charge.

2. While working in the *aniline* laboratory, we became *accustomed* to the odor of *benzine*.

3. In *tracing* the career of Jay Gould, the *famous* financier, we learn that he made his first money at selling traps to catch *vermin*.

4. The *shilling* lacked the *metallic* ring.

5. The butcher laid down his *cleaver* and greeted us *cordially*.

Quiz. 1. Study (in the dictionary) the etymology of 13, 14, 20, 21.

2. Meaning of prefixes in 1, 10, 12, 16.

3. Write five roots a knowledge of which will help one to spell their derivatives.

LESSON 84.

1	villainous	vĭl'laĭn ous	7	scornful	scôrn'ful
2	treachery	trĕach'er y	8	wager	wā'ġer
3	climber	clīmb'er	9	personal	pēr'son al
4	acid	ăç'id	10	abroad	a broạd'
5	peaceable	pēace'a ble	11	viper	vī'per
6	writing	wrīt'ing	12	correction	côr rĕc'tion

13	suffocate	sŭf'fo cate	to smother.
14	symbol	sym'bol	a sign.
15	aristocratic	ar ĭs tŏ crăt'ĭc	haughty; exclusive.
16	accomplice	ăc cŏm'plĭce	a partner in crime.
17	maternal	mȧ tēr'nal	relating to a mother.
18	tradition	trȧ dĭ'tion (dĭsh'n')	a belief transmitted from generation to generation.
19	attendant	ăt tĕnd'ant	one who attends or accompanies.
20	congress	cŏn'grĕss	a gathering of representatives.
21	wilfully	wĭl'ful ly	self-determined.
22	acclamation	ăc cla mā'tion	a shout of approval or assent.
23	copyist	cŏp'ў ĭst	an imitator; a transcriber.
24	suspicion	sŭs pĭ'cion	distrust.
25	adulterate	a dŭl'ter āte	to debase by admixture with a baser substance.

For Word Study. 1. At the hospital fire several of the *attendants* were almost *suffocated.*

2. His *accomplice* in the crime was a young man of *aristocratic* rearing.

3. The candidate for *congressman* was nominated by *acclamation.*

4. His *maternal* grandfather had been a sea captain, and there was a neighborhood *tradition* that he had also been a smuggler.

5. We had a *suspicion* that the sugar was *adulterated* with glucose.

6. He charged that the *copyist* had *wilfully* neglected to record the correct *symbols.*

Quiz. 1. Roots of 18, 19, 20, 22.

2. Why does Rule I not apply to 5?

3. Why does Rule II not apply to 23?

LESSON 85.

1	accuse	ăc cūse′	7	porcupine	pôr′cŭ pīne
2	whalebone	whāle′bōne	8	soften	(sŏf′′n)
3	lonesome	lōne′some (sum)	9	whipping	whĭp′ping
4	torpedo	tor pē′do	10	sneaking	snēak′ing
5	syringe	sỹr′inġe	11	union	ūn′ion (yŭn)
6	toward	tō′ward (ard)	12	parrot	păr′rot

13	transform	trăns fôrm′	to change the form of. [spite.
14	venom	vĕn′om	poison, especially of a serpent;
15	perjury	pēr′jụ ry	false swearing.
16	unutterable	ŭn ŭt′ter a ble	inexpressible; unspeakable.
17	affliction	ăf flĭc′tion	grief; heavy sorrow or misfortune.
18	tandem	tăn′dem	one before another, as horses in single file instead of abreast.
19	capacity	cȧ păç′i ty	contents; capability. [ment.
20	voucher	vouch′er	a receipt or other evidence of pay.
21	abolish	ȧ bŏl′ĭsh	to do away with; to discontinue.
22	elocution	ĕl ŏ cū′tion	the art of vocal expression.
23	treason	trēa′son(trē′z'n)	disloyalty. [fect of poison.
24	antidote	ăn′tĭ dōte	a medicine to counteract the ef-
25	treacherous	trĕach′er ous	faithless; perfidious.

For Word Study. 1. From a loyal friend, the old chief was *transformed* into a *treacherous* enemy with a *capacity* for any *treason*.

2. He felt an *unutterable* longing to be free from his *affliction*.
3. There is no known *antidote* for the *venom* of the rattlesnake.
4. His *perjury* was proved through an examination of the *vouchers*.
5. The course in *elocution* is to be *abolished*.
6. There were several *tandem* turn-outs in the parade.

Quiz. 1. Distinguish between the terms *digraph* and *diphthong*. Illustrate by means of words in this lesson.

2. Name derivatives from 1, 11, 14, 23.
3. Meaning of suffixes and prefixes in 16 and 17.

LESSON 86—REVIEW.

Prepare yourself to spell, pronounce, mark, and illustrate the use of the following words:

1 embarrass
2 gingham
3 stereopticon
4 oscillate
5 mercenary
6 shoeing
7 inherit
8 facsimile
9 exonerate
10 vestige
11 Sabbath
12 compromise
13 renegade
14 sepulcher
15 abbreviate
16 alkali
17 chrysanthemum
18 prejudice
19 suffice
20 symmetrical
21 vehicle
22 surmise
23 crystallize
24 senior
25 infinite
26 sycamore
27 envelop
38 cupola
29 conciliate
30 accessory
31 varied
32 melancholy
33 aggravating
34 utilize
35 acclimate
36 sassafras
37 aniline
38 metallic
39 ceaseless
40 accustom
41 villainous
42 peaceable
43 attendants
44 acclamation
45 copyist
46 syringe
47 venom
48 abolish
49 antidote
50 perjury

LESSON 87.

1 threaten	thrĕat′en	7 wrapper	răp′per
2 scarcely	scârce′ly	8 sociable	sō′cia (shà) ble
3 wetting	wĕt′ting	9 ocean	o′cean (shan)
4 exceed	ĕx ceed′	10 sufferer	sŭf′fer er
5 valentine	văl′en tīne	11 examine	ex ăm′ine
6 arrival	ar rī′val	12 billiards	bĭl′liards(yĕrdz)

13 totally	tō′tal ly	entirely.
14 strata	strā′tà	layers of rock formation.
15 utterance	ŭt′ter ance	speech; something said.
16 superfine	sū′per fīne	most fine; of surpassing quality.
17 barytone (or baritone)	băr′ў tōne	a middle male voice; a barytone singer.
18 acceptance	ăc cĕpt′ance	assent, agreement to.
19 usage	ūs′ăge	general custom or practice.
20 surgical	sûr′gĭ cal	pertaining to surgery.
21 brimstone	brĭm′stōne	the hard form of sulphur.
22 testator	tĕs tā′tor	the maker of a will.
23 tasteful	tāste′ful	in accordance with good taste. [tute.
24 alternate	ăl tĕr′nate	following each other by turns; a substi-
25 vanquish	(văng′kwĭsh)	to defeat.

For Word Study. 1. They *totally* failed to comprehend his *utterance.*

2. Limestone *strata* lie above the coal deposits.

3. Both the tenor and *barytone* wore *tasteful* dress suits of *superfine* broadcloth.

4. A word or phrase is slang until it wins *acceptance* through general *usage.*

5. As a reason for making his will, the *testator* explained that he was to undergo a dangerous *surgical* operation.

6. *Brimstone* is common in volcanic regions.

7. In the wars that followed, the Austrians were *vanquished alternately* by the French and the Prussians.

Quiz. 1. Name words based on the roots:, *ferre, verus, scribere, metron, vivere.*

2. Can you name the roots of *deposit, December, military, university, intention?*

3. Do you mispronounce 14 or 25?

LESSON 88.

1	spirit	spĭr′it	7	mental	mĕn′tal
2	serviceable	sẽr′vĭce a ble	8	bouquet	(bōō kā′)
3	collectible	cŏl lĕct′i ble	9	tomahawk	tŏm′a hạwk
4	silly	sĭl′ly	10	stammer	stăm′mer
5	banner	băn′ner	11	polish	pŏl′ĭsh
6	plover	plŏv′er	12	temperance	tĕm′per ance

13	transferable	trăns fẽr′a ble	conveyable; negotiable.
14	menace	mĕn′ace	a threat.
15	wrangle	(răng′g'l)	an angry dispute.
16	adapted	a dăpt′ed	suited to.
17	creditor	crĕd′it or	one to whom money is owed.
18	allowance	ăl low′ance	a sum set apart; a deduction.
19	conspiracy	con spĭr′a cy	a plot to commit a crime.
20	excitable	ex cīt′a ble	easily aroused, irritable.
21	victorious	vĭc tō′ri oŭs	conquering, triumphant.
22	unanimous	ū năn′ĭ moŭs	agreed to by all.
23	crucify	crụ′cĭ fȳ	to put to death by nailing to a cross.
24	bulletin	bụl′lĕ tĭn	a brief public announcement.
25	vapor	vā′por	the gaseous form of a solid or liquid.

For Word Study. 1. Some of the conspirators being *excitable* and quick-tempered, the *conspiracy* ended in a *wrangle*.

2. Since the *victorious* German army was now a serious *menace* to Paris, the crowds read the *bulletins* of the defeat with blanched faces.

3. There was a *unanimous* agreement among the *creditors* that the notes should be made *transferable*.

4. The motor was not *adapted* to the use of alcohol *vapor*.

5. It was the cruel custom of the tribe to *crucify* all thieves, making no *allowance* for the value of the thing stolen.

Quiz. 1. Name roots in 1, 3, 13, 17, 19, 22.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 12, 19, 22, 23.

3. Why is final *e* retained in forming 2?

LESSON 89.

1	satchel	săch′el	7	billion	bĭl′lion (yŭn)
2	whaler	whāl′er	8	advertise	ăd′ver tīze
3	social	sō′cial (shal)	9	peaceful	pēace′ful
4	pillow	pĭl′lō̆w	10	difficult	dĭf′fĭ cŭlt
5	appetite	ăp′pĕ tīte	11	satin	săt′ĭn
6	earnest	ear′ (ēr) nĕst	12	waiter	wāit′er

13	sultan	sŭl′tan	the ruler of Turkey.
14	apparent	ăp pâr′ent	plain, evident.
15	skeptic	skĕp′tic	an unbeliever.
16	solar	sō′lar	pertaining to the sun.
17	perpetuity	pĕr pĕ tū′i ty	that which is endless in time.
18	unity	ū′ni ty	oneness.
19	alluring	al lūr′ing	attracting; charming.
20	lucid	lū′cĭd	clear; easily understood.
21	surcingle	sûr′cĭn gle	a girth.
22	efficient	ef fĭ′cient (fĭsh′n't)	capable.
23	trapeze	tra pēze′	a swinging bar used by gymnasts.
24	ordinance	ôr′dĭ nance	a religious rule; a law passed by a city council.
25	accommodate	ăc cŏm′mo date	to favor, to oblige.

For Word Study. 1. It was *apparent* that the *skeptic* had the worst of the argument with the *sultan.*

2. He is an *efficient* and *accommodating* salesman.

3. The *ordinance* grants the franchise in *perpetuity.*

4. Newton proved the *unity* of the *Solar* System in a most *lucid* demonstration.

5. He found practice on the *trapeze* most *alluring.*

6. The pack was fastened to the saddle by means of a *surcingle.*

Quiz. 1. What spelling rules apply to words in this lesson?

2. Form derivatives from 3, 9, 10, 15.

3. Name other words formed from the same roots as 8, 14, 22, 24, 25.

LESSON 90.

1	toilet	toi'let	7 yeast	yēast
2	succeed	sŭc ceed'	8 whiffle-tree	whĭf'fle-tree
3	wickedness	wĭck'ed ness	9 apoplexy	ăp'o plĕx y
4	tallow	tăl'low	10 tomorrow	to mŏr'rŏw
5	accomplish	ăc cŏm'plish	11 material	ma tē'ri al
6	vaccination	văc cĭ nā'tion	12 basin	bā'sĭn

13	theory	thē'o ry	a working principle.
14	satisfactory	săt is făc'tō ry	yielding contentment or satisfaction.
15	attired	ăt tīr'ed	clothed.
16	repeal	re pēal'	to rescind or abolish.
17	trivial	trĭv' i al	trifling, unimportant.
18	warden	wạr' den	a guard or keeper.
19	wiry	wīr'y	tough, sinewy; like wire.
20	skirmish	skir' (skēr) mĭsh	a small or unimportant fight.
21	accede	ăc cēde'	to yield.
22	preference	prēf'er ence	choice.
23	salvage	săl'vạge	compensation for saving property from loss at sea.
24	penetrate	pĕn'ĕ trāte	to effect an entrance into; to understand.
25	tournament	tour'(tōōr)nå mĕnt	a general contest of skill.

For Word Study. 1. There is no perfectly *satisfactory theory* to account for electricity.

2. After a *trivial skirmish* with the *warden* and his guards, the escaped convicts were recaptured.

3. The winner of the *tournament* is that *wiry* little chap *attired* in a gray suit.

4. The legislature would not *accede* to the governor's demand for the *repeal* of the law.

5. He expressed a *preference* for Emerson, but admitted an inability to *penetrate* all of his teachings.

6. Although the ship was saved, the owners considered the *salvage* charge exorbitant.

Quiz. 1. What words in this lesson recall Rule VIII?

2. Can you pronounce correctly *coyote*, *extol*, *vehement*, *accented?*

3. Can you find out from the dictionary why there are two *t's* in *apportion* and only one in the first syllable of *apoplexy?*

LESSON 91.

1	coffin	cŏf′fin	7	scarlet	scär′lĕt
2	woolen	wo͝ol′en	8	touching	to͝uch′ing
3	talent	tăl′ent	9	able-bodied	a ble-bŏd′ied (ĭd)
4	solid	sŏl′ĭd	10	rumor	ru͞′mor
5	whiskers	whĭs′kers	11	semicolon	sĕm′ĭ cō lon
6	echo	ĕch′ō	12	bruising	bro͞oz′ing

13 **superstition** su͞ per (stĭsh′ŭn) fear of the mysterious.
14 **vanish** văn′ish to disappear.
15 **celluloid** cĕl′lū loid a substance made from gun-cotton [and camphor.
16 **cubical** cū′bĭ cal shaped like a cube.
17 **solemnize** sŏl′ĕm nīze to perform with solemn rites or cere- [monies.
18 **chargeable** chärg′e a ble liable to be charged or accused.
19 **assent** ăs sĕnt′ consent; agreement.
20 **vigorous** vĭg′or ous energetic; healthy.
21 **permissible** per mĭs′sĭ ble that which is permitted, allowable.
22 **anatomy** a năt′o my science of structure of living things.
23 **calliope** cal lī′o pē a musical instrument consisting of steam whistles.
24 **artesian** artē′sian (zhŭn) a term applied to certain deep wells.
25 **tubular** tū′bū lar having the form of, or consisting of tubes.

For Word Study. 1. There was an old *superstition* that the mountain would some day *vanish* from sight.

2. The goods are put up in *celluloid* boxes of a *cubical* shape.

3. He *vigorously* maintained that it was not *permissible* to consider such expenses *chargeable* to the company.

4. He refused to *assent* to the *solemnizing* of the marriage.

5. He learned when studying *anatomy* that the arteries are *tubular* and elastic.

6. Among the attractions of the park are a spouting *artesian* well and a mammoth *calliope*.

Quiz. 1. What rule is illustrated in 17?

2. Why is the *e* retained before the suffix in 18?

3. Have you been in the habit of pronouncing 15 and 23 correctly?

4. Meaning of suffix in 15.

LESSON 92.

1	cribbage	crĭb'bāge	7	vinegar	vĭn'ē gar(gēr)
2	voyage	voy'āge	8	auctioneer	ạuc tion eer'
3	cunning	cŭn'ning	9	cinnamon	cĭn'nạ mon
4	sparkle	spär'kle	10	drunkenness	drŭnk'en ness
5	measles	mēa'sles	11	driver	drīv'er
6	druggist	drŭg'gist	12	upsetting	ŭp sĕt'ting

13	longitude	lŏn'gĭ tūde	distance east or west from a given meridian.
14	aforesaid	a fōre'said(sĕd)	as previously mentioned.
15	vagabond	văg' ạ bŏnd	a worthless wanderer, a tramp.
16	unwieldy	ŭn wiēld'y	bulky, not easily handled.
17	charitable	chăr'i tạ ble	kindly; benevolent.
18	tantalize	tăn'tạ līze	to torment, to tease.
19	anguish	(ăng'gwĭsh)	intense pain. [human violence.
20	tragedy	trăj'e dy	an event involving human death by
21	evolution	ĕv ŏ lū'tion	the development of a higher form from a lower.
22	cavil	căv'il	to find fault without good reason.
23	adjoining	ăd join'ing	near to; adjacent.
24	surpass	sûr pâss'	to exceed in quality whether good or bad.
25	recompense	rĕc'om pĕnse	suitable return, compensation.

For Word Study. 1. Fifteen degrees of *longitude* make an hour's difference of time.

2. Crossing an *adjoining* field, was a hard looking *vagabond* lugging an *unwieldy* bundle.

3. The *tragedy* caused him to suffer the keenest *anguish*.

4. It is better to face misfortune squarely than to *tantalize* one's self with vain hopes.

5. It is not *charitable* to *cavil* at the efforts of those who try but fail.

6. The philosophy of the *evolutionist* is but a poor *recompense* for the destruction of faith.

7. As an inventor, no one has *surpassed* Edison.

Quiz. 1. Analyze 16, 23, 24.
2. What rule is illustrated by 12?
3. Form derivatives from 4, 22, 24.

LESSON 93.

1	crystal	crȳs′tal	7	cruelty	cro͞o′el ty
2	ruin	ro͞o′in	8	accompaniment	ȧc cŭm′pa nĭ ment
3	criminal	crĭm′i nal	9	possession	pŏs (zĕs′h′n)
4	troublesome	trŏub′le some	10	center	cĕn′ter
5	secretary	sĕc′rĕ tȧ ry	11	wherever	whĕr′ĕv er
6	whittle	whĭt′tle	12	valuable	văl′ū a ble

13	assay	ȧs sāy′	to find the proportion of gold or silver in a given ore.
14	system	sȳs′tem	orderly arrangement, plan.
15	vocal	vō′cal	pertaining to the voice.
16	annually	ăn′nū al ly	yearly.
17	testament	tĕs′tȧ mĕnt	a will; a division of the Bible.
18	refusal	rĕ fū̄z′al	act of rejecting or refusing.
19	trespass	trĕs′pȧss	to intrude unlawfully; to transgress.
20	polar	pō′lar	pertaining to the poles, arctic.
21	delinquent	de lĭn′quent	failing in duty or obligation.
22	thoroughfare	thor′(thûr) ōugh fâre	a public roadway or street.
23	convertible	con vērt′i ble	exchangeable.
24	consul	cŏn′sŭl	a representative government official.
25	stereotype	stē′rĕ ō tȳpe	a plate used for printing.

For Word Study. 1. His *system* of *assaying* resulted in over-valuation of the ore.

2. *Annually* the class in *vocal* culture gave an entertainment.

3. The heirs announced their *refusal* to be present at the reading of the last will and *testament* of the deceased banker.

4. An action for *trespass* was brought on the ground that the passageway was not a *thoroughfare*.

5. It is decided to make the *delinquent* liabilities *convertible* into ten-year six per cent bonds.

6. The first news of the *polar* expedition came through the British *consul* at Hammerfest.

7. The third edition was printed from *stereotype* plates.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 10, 15, 16, 23.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 4, 15, 16, 20.

LESSON 94.

1	supporter	sŭp pōrt'er	7	bishop	bĭsh'ŏp
2	wagon	wăg'on	8	wholesale	whōle'sāle
3	scorpion	scôr'pi on	9	almond	(ä'mŭnd)
4	color	col' (cŭl) or	10	phonograph	phō'no grăph
5	wishfully	wĭsh'ful ly	11	aboard	a bōard'
6	telegram	tĕl'e grăm	12	shapeless	shāpe'lĕss

13	wriggle	wrĭg' (rĭg) gle	to squirm.
14	depreciate	dē prē'ci (shĭ) āte	to under rate; to fall in value.
15	pilgrim	pĭl'grĭm	one who journeys through religious zeal; a wanderer.
16	zephyr	zĕph'yr (ĕr)	a gentle wind.
17	senate	sĕn'ăte	the upper house of the American congress.
18	bimetallism	bī mĕt'ăl ĭsm	the doctrine of a double metallic basis for money.
19	prevalent	prĕv'a lent	prevailing; common.
20	mercantile	mĕr'cān tĭle	pertaining to trade or merchandise.
21	plateau	plă teau' (tō)	a high plain.
22	typist	tī'pĭst	a typewriter operator.
23	chastise	chăs tīze'	to punish; to inflict pain upon.
24	client	clī'ĕnt	one who employs a lawyer.
25	absurdity	ăb sûrd'i ty	something clearly unreasonable or inconsistent.

For Word Study. 1. He tried to *wriggle* out of the *absurdity* into which his sophistries had led him.

2. It was held in the *senate* debate that *bimetalism* would *depreciate* the value of all forms of indebtedness.

3. As the *pilgrim* vessel dropped anchor, a gentle *zephyr* came from the shore.

4. Drouths are *prevalent* in all *plateaus*.

5. The *typist*, or typewriter, has come to be an important factor in *mercantile* operations.

6. In the altercation that followed, the lawyer undertook to *chastise* his *client*, but was restrained by the by-standers.

Quiz. 1. Name words allied in derivation to 6, 10, 14, 18, 19.

2. Why is the *e* not dropped before the suffix in 12?

3. Do you know another meaning for 16?

4. How do you pronounce *chastisement*? *Altercation*?

LESSON 95.

1	thievish	thiēv'ĭsh	7 dyspepsia	dĭs pĕp'sĭ á
2	very	vĕr'y	8 welcome	wĕl'come (cŭm)
3	political	pŏ lĭt'i cal	9 cement	cē mĕnt' or cĕm'ent
4	weeding	weed'ing	10 zeros	zē'rŏs
5	across	á crŏss'	11 travel	trăv'el
6	scholar	schŏl'ar	12 medicine	mĕd'i cĭne

13	vigilance	vĭj'i lance	watchfulness.
14	exaggerate	ĕx ăj'ĕer āte	to overstate, to unduly enlarge upon.
15	construction	con strŭc'tion	the act or process of building.
16	verify	vĕr'ĭ fy	to establish the truth of, to confirm.
17	anarchist	ăn'árch ĭst	an enemy of social order.
18	upheaval	up hēav'al	a disruption; a revolution.
19	admission	ăd mĭs'sion	a concession of the truth.
20	existence	ex(ĕgz)ĭst'ence	the state of being or existing.
21	collector	cŏl lĕct'or	one who gathers or collects.
22	surrender	sûr rĕn'der	to give up, to yield or capitulate.
23	security	sē cūr'i ty	a guaranty of payment.
24	bevel	bĕv'el	a surface that meets another at other than a right angle.
25	massacre	măs'sá cre (kēr)	a wholesale killing of defenseless people.

For Word Study. 1. The *anarchist* hopes for a social *upheaval* that will end the *existence* of all law.

2. The secretary showed great *vigilance* and would adjust no bill presented by a *collector* until the account had been *verified*.

3. In the general's report is an *admission* that the *massacre* of the poor natives was wholly unjustifiable, but he maintains that the newspaper accounts were highly *exaggerated*.

4. When the note was paid the *securities* were *surrendered*.

5. The desks have oak tops with *beveled* edges, but, because of hasty *construction*, they are not durable.

Quiz. 1. Analyze 7, 16, 19.

2. Form derivatives from 8, 11, 24.

3. Give dictionary study to 17 and 22.

4. Do you mispronounce 25?

LESSON 96.

1	politics	pŏl'i tĭcs	7	eatable	ēat'a ble
2	tassel	tăs'sel	8	couple	coŭp'le (p'l)
3	waterfall	wạ'ter fạll	9	allspice	ạll'spīce
4	tornado	tôr nā'dō	10	precipice	prĕç'i pĭce
5	warrior	wạr'rior (yēr)	11	weaver	wēav'er
6	tanning	tăn'ning	12	bottom	bŏt'tom

13	vagrant	vā'grạnt	a low worthless idler.
14	visible	vĭz'i ble	within sight.
15	civil	cĭv'il	courteous, respectful; relating to citizenship.
16	telescope	tĕl'e scōpe	an instrument for viewing distant objects.
17	solvent	sŏl'vĕnt	dissolvable; able to pay just debts.
18	verbal	vẽrb'al	relating to words; spoken rather than written, oral.
19	pre-emption	prē ĕmp'tion	right to purchase a given tract of government land.
20	abscond	ăb scŏnd'	to leave secretly.
21	sumptuary	sŭmp tū'ā ry	relating to expenses.
22	submission	sŭb mĭs'sion(mish'n)	a yielding, surrender.
23	mitigate	mĭt'i gate	to relieve, to lessen or make less severe.
24	assembly	ăs sĕm'bly	a gathering of people, an assemblage.
25	casualty	(kăzh'u al ty)	injury or death by accident.

For Word Study. 1. The fact that the fellow was known to the *civil* authorities as a *vagrant* did not tend to *mitigate* his offense.

2. The moons of Mars are *visible* through the largest *telescopes*.

3. Until he *absconded*, he was considered entirely *solvent*.

4. The chairman made a brief *verbal* statement of the questions to be discussed by the *assembly*.

5. The people, insisting on their right to eat and drink what they pleased, refused *submission* to these *sumptuary* laws.

6. In the rush made for the land office to file *pre-emption* claims, several *casualties* occurred.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from *terre*, *flamma*, *mittere* and *annus*.

2. Write five other derivatives from different roots in which there is no doubled consonant.

3. Why is the *t* doubled in *intermittent* and not in *unmitigated?*

LESSON 97--REVIEW

Prepare as in previous reviews:

1 arrival
2 acceptance
3 serviceable
4 collectible
5 polish
6 conspiracy
7 unanimous
8 bulletin
9 adapted
10 apparent
11 surcingle
12 trapeze
13 accommodate
14 ordinance
15 efficient
16 vaccination
17 accede
18 preference
19 succeed
20 salvage
21 celluloid
22 chargeable
23 vigorous
24 permissible
25 anatomy
26 artesian
27 calliope
28 unwieldy
29 tantalize
30 tragedy
31 recompense
32 accompaniment
33 annually
34 convertible
35 stereotype
36 delinquent
37 telegram
38 bimetalism
39 prevalent
40 zephyr
41 absurdity
42 scholar
43 medicine
44 vigilance
45 bevel
46 verify
47 allspice
48 mitigate
49 casualty
50 visible

LESSON 98.

1	wrinkle	wrĭn'kle	7	afterward	ăf'ter ward (wērd)
2	imitate	ĭm'ĭ tāte	8	traveler	trăv'el er
3	witness	wĭt'nĕss	9	whistle	whĭs'tle ('l)
4	lodgment	lŏdg'ment	10	absence	ăb'sĕnce
5	virtuous	vĭr'(vēr)tū ous	11	electricity	ē lĕc trĭc'ĭ ty
6	saliva	sȧ lī'vȧ	12	cocaine	cō'cȧ ine

13	athlete	ăth'lēte	one trained to feats of strength.
14	fastidious	făs tĭd'ĭ oŭs	over particular, difficult to please.
15	anneal	an nēal'	to temper; to toughen.
16	condense	con dĕnse'	to reduce to small compass; to change from a vapor to a liquid.
17	pulverize	pŭl'ver īze	to reduce to powder.
18	cartilage	cär'ti lăge	gristle.
19	acknowledgment	ăc knowl'(nŏl)edg mĕnt	an admission; recognition.
20	wreckage	wrĕck'ăge	fragments, debris, etc. from a wreck.
21	typical	tĭp'ĭc al	normal, like the common type.
22	effective	ĕf fĕct'ĭve	forceful, yielding results.
23	unrivaled	ŭn rī'valed (vȧld)	unequalled. peerless.
24	zenith	zē'nĭth	point directly overhead.
25	vital	vī'tal	living, pertaining to life; essential.

For Word Study. 1. Our half-back was a *typical*, all-round *athlete*, *unrivaled* in all college sports, and very *fastidious* as to his dress and person.

2. He had won the *acknowledgments* of science through his invention of an *effective* method of *annealing* glass.

3. We first *condensed* the liquid by evaporation, then mixed it with saltpeter that had been *pulverized* in a mortar.

4. The softening of hardened *cartilages* is a *vital* feature in this doctor's treatment.

5. The beach was strewn with *wreckage* which we could see clearly, as the moon was near the *zenith*.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 13, 15, 16, 25.

2. Why is the final *l* not doubled in derivatives from 15?

3. Roots of 2, 21, 22.

4. Do you mispronounce 14?

LESSON 99.

1	spaghetti	spa ghĕt′ti	7	truthful	truth′fŭl
2	wrongful	wrŏng′ful	8	adviser	ăd vīz′er
3	chorus	chō′rus	9	servant	sẽrv′ant
4	beefsteak	beef′steăk	10	shepherd	shĕp′herd (ẽrd)
5	cautious	cạu′tious (shŭs)	11	wedding	wĕd′ding
6	machine	mȧ chīne′	12	bonnet	bŏn′net

13	guardian	guärd′i an	a legal protector; a guard or warden.
14	miracle	mĭr′ȧ cle	a supernatural event.
15	census	cĕn′sŭs	an official numbering of the population of a country.
16	ultimate	ŭl′tĭ mȧte	final.
17	competition	cŏm pĕ tĭ′tion (tĭsh′n)	trade rivalry.
18	suffrage	sŭf′frăge	the expression of a right or opinion; a vote.
19	vermilion	vẽr mĭl′ion (yun)	a brilliant red.
20	barnacle	bär′nȧ cle	a small, shelled crustacean.
21	continent	cŏn′tĭ nent	a grand division of the earth.
22	transparent	trăns pâr′ent	admitting light freely.
23	adverse	ăd′vẽrse	acting against; opposite.
24	tariff	tăr′ĭff	a schedule of rates or duties.
25	commission	com mĭs′sion (shŭn)	pay for buying or selling; a special board or committee.

For Word Study. 1. He held that *ultimately* all *tariffs*, or other fines levied on commerce, would be abolished, and that there would be fair trade *competition* in all the *continents*.

2. As the water was *transparent*, the *barnacles* on the ship's sides were very plainly visible.

3. They believed in *guardian* spirits and regarded every strange occurrence as a *miracle*.

4. The *commission* to investigate the *census* bureau, has rendered a report *adverse* to the census officials.

5. The advocates of women's *suffrage* wore bright *vermilion* badges.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from *tenere*, *minor*, *opus*, *mors*.

2. Use in sentences *bias*, *mercenary*, *facsimile*, *duplicate*.

3. Name words having the same roots as 17, 22, 25.

LESSON 100.

1	conqueror	cŏn'quer (ker) or	7	compass	cŏm'păss
2	several	sĕv'er al	8	amount	a mount'
3	fencing	fĕn'cing	9	today	to dāy'
4	pineapple	pīne'ăp ple	10	persuade	pēr suāde' (swād)
5	effort	ĕf'fort (fērt)	11	civilize	cĭv'ĭl īze
6	falsehood	fạlse'hŏŏd	12	scissors	scĭs'sors (zērz)

13	specialty	(spĕsh'al ty)	the thing in which one is especially skilled.
14	antipathy	ăn tĭp'a thy	deep dislike, aversion.
15	substantial	sŭb stăn'tial (shal)	solid, firm, real. [tical.
16	theoretical	thē o rĕt'i cal	pertaining to a theory; not prac-
17	normal	nôr'mal	natural, regular. [water.
18	aqueduct	(ăk'wē dŭct)	an artificial channel for carrying
19	cologne	cō lōgne'(lōn)	a perfumed liquid. [tory.
20	preparatory	prē păr'a tō rў	relating to preparation, introduc-
21	decorum	dē cō'rŭm	correct behavior. [war.
22	strategy	străt'ē gy	skillful deception or trickery in
23	portray	pōr trāy'	to draw or paint a likeness of; to describe vividly.
24	virtual	vir'(vēr)'tū al	in effect, though not in fact.
25	ammunition	ăm mŭ nĭ'tion	material for charging fire-arms

For Word Study. 1. Making a specialty of *portraying* ugliness is a *virtual* admission that the artist cannot portray beauty.

2. The general's *strategy* was all *theoretical;* in fact he seemed to feel an *antipathy* toward practical warfare.

3. *Preparatory* to increasing the city's *normal* water supply, the council decided upon the construction of a large and *substantial aqueduct.*

4. It is against the rules of *decorum* to use *cologne* or other perfumery in public.

5. The soldiers retreated only when out of *ammunition.*

Quiz. 1. Roots of 11, 14, 20, 21.

2. What rules apply to 3, 11, 24?

3. Name other words having the same root as **21.**

LESSON 101.

1	policy	pŏl'ĭ cy	7	scattering	scăt'ter ing
2	madam	măd'am	8	practical	prăc'tĭ cal
3	accommodate	ăc cŏm'mo dāte	9	convenience	cŏn vēn'(yĕns)
4	superior	sū pē'rĭ or	10	inflammation	ĭn flăm mā'tion
5	weapon	wĕap'on	11	spaniel	spăn'iel (yel)
6	convulsion	con vŭl'sion (shŭn)	12	wardrobe	wąrd'rōbe

13	pneumatic	pneu (nū) măt'ĭc	pertaining to air or to gases generally.
14	porous	pōr'ŏŭs	having pores; permeable by fluids.
15	trigonometry	trĭg ŏ nŏm'ĕ try	the branch of mathematics which treats of angles.
16	assure	ăs sūre'	to make sure; to assert with confidence.
17	vacillate	văc'ĭl lāte	to waver or be unsteady in mind or opinion.
18	smolder	smōl'dęr	to burn slowly without smoke or flames.
19	atlas	ăt'lăs	a book of maps.
20	conceive	cŏn cēive'	to comprehend; to originate.
21	vacuum	văc'ūŭm	an empty space.
22	affable	ăf'fa ble	friendly, sociable, courteous.
23	execute	ĕx'ĕ cūte	to carry out or perform; to put to death legally.
24	supplement	sŭp'plĕ ment	an additional part.
25	temporary	tĕm'pŏ rā ry	for a short time only; not permanent.

For Word Study. 1. It was found that the *pneumatic* chamber was *porous*, and that only a *temporary vacuum* could be produced.

2. He *assured* me that he was the first to *conceive* the idea of proving the proposition by means of *trigonometry*.

3. The governor was very *affable* but assured us that he could not *vacillate* in his determination to *execute* the law.

4. The *atlas* has a *supplement* containing a list of the chief cities with their population according to the last census.

5. A hatred of the monarchy had been *smoldering* in the hearts of the people and finally broke forth into the flame of revolution.

Quiz. What rule applies to 20?

2. Form derivatives from 4, 14, 16, 20, 23.

3. Root of 13 and its meaning. Name another word formed on this root.

LESSON 102.

1	bigamy	bĭg'a my	7	battery	băt'ter y
2	scandalous	scăn'dal ous	8	theater	thē'a ter
3	squirrel	squir'rel	9	sugar	(shoŏg'er)
4	successful	sŭc cĕss'ful	10	witchcraft	wĭtch'crăft
5	conceal	cŏn cēal	11	asparagus	ăs păr'a gŭs
6	attendance	ăt tĕnd'ance	12	shrivel	shrĭv'el

13	carmine	cär'mĭne	a rich, red color.
14	aggregate	ăg'grē gāte	the whole number.
15	tenant	tĕn'ant	a renter.
16	chapel	chăp'el	a small church.
17	apartment	a pärt'ment	a room.
18	fidelity	fī dĕl'ĭ ty	faithfulness, loyalty.
19	conveyance	cŏn vey'(vā)ance	a vehicle; a deed.
20	supple	sŭp'ple	limber, active.
21	vendor	vĕnd'or	a seller.
22	antique	ăn tïque'	ancient, old-fashioned.
23	violation	vī ō lā'tion	infringement; non-observance.
24	antiquated	ăn'tĭ quā ted	old, out-of-date.
25	brokerage	brō'ker ăge	the commission charge of a broker.

For Word Study. 1. The stock *aggregated* some two thousand shares, upon which the *brokerage* was about $500.

2. The *apartments* were finished in *carmine* and gold, and provided with *antique* furniture of great value.

3. Both the landlord and his *tenant* usually worshipped in a *chapel* near by.

4. The *conveyance* was executed by the *vendor* and duly filed.

5. He refused to show his *fidelity* to his state by a *violation* of the federal statutes.

6. He was *antiquated* in looks and dress, but he jumped out of the vehicle as nimbly as a *supple* young fellow of eighteen.

Quiz. 1. Pronounce *banana*, *sacrifice*, *Italian*, *acoustics*, *aspirant*.

LESSON 103.

1	raspberry	răsp′(răz)bĕr ry	7	worthless	worth′(wûrth)lĕss
2	fearful	fēar′fụl	8	spicy	spī′cy
3	walnut	wạl′nŭt	9	college	cŏl′lĕge
4	acorn	ā′corn (kērn)	10	release	rĕ lēase′
5	spiteful	spīte′fụl	11	carrion	căr′rĭ on
6	serenade	sĕr e nāde′	12	water	wạ′ter

13	mesmerism	mĕs′mer ĭsm	animal magnetism.
14	apostle	a pŏs′tle(pŏs s′l)	a leading advocate; a missionary.
15	suspense	sŭs pĕnse′	anxious uncertainty. [or condition.
16	vicissitude	vĭ cĭs′sĭ tūde	irregular or sudden change of fortune
17	adversity	ăd vĕr sĭ ty	misfortune. [Supper.
18	sacrament	săc′rà ment	a solemn religious ceremony; the Lord's
19	magnanimous	măg năn′ĭ moŭs	great minded, generous.
20	abalone	ăb a lō′nĕ	the ear-shell.
21	fertility	fĕr tĭl′ĭ ty	bringing forth abundantly.
22	urgent	ûr′gent	calling for immediate attention.
23	adieu	à dieū′	good wishes at parting; good-by.
24	magistrate	măg′is trāte	a civil officer having executive powers.
25	universal	ū nĭ vĕr′sal	relating to the universe; general.

For Word Study. 1. After many *vicissitudes* of success and *adversity*, he set up as a sort of *apostle* of *mesmerism*.

2. The *sacraments* of the church were then administered to the dying *magistrate*, after which he bade a touching *adieu* to those about his bed side.

3. It is *urgent* that we be released from this state of *suspense*.

4. The King's *magnanimous* treatment of his enemies was *universally* praised.

5. The region is noted for the *fertility* of the little valleys opening to the sea, and for the great number of *abalones* to be found along the shore.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 17, 19, 25.

2. Use in sentences *exonerate*, *affect*, *effect*, *vestige*, *rectify*.

3. Notice the pronunciation of 4 and 13.

LESSON 104.

1	beeswax	bees′wăx	7	swindler	swĭn′dler
2	mayor	māy′or	8	chorus	cho′rŭs
3	advance	ăd vȧnce′	9	admittance	ăd mĭt′tance
4	thousandth	thous′andth	10	wide awake	wīde′a wake
5	zebra	zē′brȧ	11	tuition	tū ĭ′tion (ish″n)
6	university	ū nĭ vĕr′si ty	12	captivity	căp tĭv′i ty

13	supersede	sū per sēde′	to take the place of.
14	apparel	ăp păr′el	one's clothing or garments.
15	reluctant	rē lŭc′tant	unwilling. [thing.
16	equivalent	ē quĭv′a lĕnt	equal to, amounting to the same
17	analyze	ăn′a lyze	to separate into component parts.
18	assailant	ăs sāil′ant	one who attacks, or assaults.
19	epistle	ē pĭs′tle (pis'l)	a lengthy letter. [goods.
20	ad valorem	ăd vȧ lō′rem	levied according to value of the
21	corduroy	côr′du roy	a ridged cotton velveteen.
22	voracious	vō rā′cious (shŭs)	devouring greedily, gluttonous.
23	biennial	bī ĕn′nĭ al	happening once in two years.
24	tyranny	tĭr′an ny	exercise of despotic power. [bers.
25	series	sē′riēs (rēz)	a regular succession of things or num-

For Word Study. 1. The general was *reluctant* to *supersede* his old commander.

2. His *apparel* consisted of a helmet, a hunting jacket, and *corduroy* trousers.

3. When the statements in this *epistle* are *analyzed*, it is found that they are *equivalent* to an admission that the writer had been guilty of a *series* of acts of petty *tyranny*.

4. The big bear proved a *voracious assailant*, leaving nothing of his victim but the larger bones.

5. The secretary's *biennial* report shows the amounts collected on *ad valorem* duties for 1895-6.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 6, 9, 13, 14, 23.

2. Name other words from these roots.

LESSON 105.

1	upper	ŭp′per	7	excel	ĕx cĕl′
2	suburb	sŭb′ûrb	8	worshiper	wor′(wûr)shĭp er
3	meddler	mĕd′dler	9	celebrate	cĕl′ĕ brāte
4	particle	pär′tĭ cle	10	cheerfully	chēēr′fụl ly
5	symptom	sĭmp′tom	11	westward	wĕst′ward(wērd)
6	agitate	ăġ′ĭ tāte	12	science	scī′ĕnce

13 **conscious** cŏn′scious(shŭs) cognizant, aware.
14 **defendant** dĕ fĕnd′ant one against whom suit is brought.
15 **delicious** dĕ lĭ′cious(lĭsh′ŭs) pleasing to the senses; delightful.
16 **suppress** sŭp prĕss′ to overpower or subdue; to restrain or repress.
17 **casual** căs′(kăzh)ū al coming or happening by chance.
18 **artificial** är tĭ fĭ′cial(fĭsh′′l) made or contrived by art; not natural.
19 **toboggan** tō bŏġ′gan a kind of sled for coasting.
20 **polygamy** pō lĭġ′ă my plurality of wives.
21 **acceptable** ăc cĕpt′a ble receivable; welcome.
22 **theatrical** thĕ ăt′rĭc al pertaining to a theatre; dramatic.
23 **confederate** con fĕd′er āte an assistant; an accomplice.
24 **pleasurable** plĕaş′ûr ă ble giving pleasure, pleasing.
25 **anniversary** ăn nĭ vēr′să rў annual return of the day.

For Word Study. 1. The *defendant* testified that the Mormon church had virtually *suppressed polygamy* in Utah.

2. The editor remarked in a *casual* way that tickets to *theatrical* entertainments were hardly *acceptable* as payment for advertising.

3. On the merchant's wedding *anniversary*, a *delicious* supper was served to the store employees.

4. The vocalist gave us a *pleasurable* entertainment, although her singing was rather *artificial*.

5. The city authorities were not *conscious* of the unsafe condition of the *toboggan* in the park.

6. It is probable that the burglar was aided by a *confederate*.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 7, 12, 16, 17.

2. Find meaning and pronunciation of *glossary*, *precedence*, *chimera*, *orthoepy*, *elliptical*.

LESSON 106.

1	favorite	fā′vor ĭte	7	trowel	trow′el
2	dreadful	drĕad′ful	8	lottery	lŏt′ter y
3	tunnel	tŭn′nel	9	telephone	tĕl′e phōne
4	poison	poi′s̲on	10	cover	cov′ (cŭv) er
5	wisdom	wĭs̲′dom	11	support	sŭp pōrt′
6	corrupt	côr rŭpt′	12	tulip	tū′lĭp

13	tropical	trŏp′ĭc al	pertaining to the tropics or torrid zone.
14	abridgment	a brĭdg′mĕnt	a shortening or lessening; an epitome.
15	battalion	băt tăl′ion (yŭn)	a body of troops.
16	sustenance	sŭs′tĕ nance	that which nourishes or sustains.
17	worthily	wor′(wûr) thĭ ly	excellently; deservingly.
18	brocade	brō cāde′	a rich cloth with raised worked designs in silk or gold thread.
19	voluntary	vŏl′ŭn tā ry	of one's free will; without compulsion or suggestion.
20	ebony	ĕb′ō ny	a hard tropical wood of a dark color.
21	alpaca	ăl păc′ā	wool of the alpaca and the cloth made from it.
22	conjunction	cŏn jŭnc′tion	state of being united; a joining word.
23	peril	pĕr′ĭl	great danger.
24	antedate	ăn′te dāte	to date from or set back the date.
25	feasible	fēa′s̲ĭ ble	capable of being done; practicable.

For Word Study. 1. The colonel found that it was not *feasible* to depend on *tropical* fruits for the *sustenance* of the *battalion*.

2. The queen was seated on a throne of *ebony* inlaid with gold, and she was *worthily* gowned in a flowing mantle of finest *alpaca* trimmed with rich *brocade*.

3. In *conjunction* with his partner, he made a *voluntary* assignment for the benefit of the creditors.

4. The original contract was a ten-page document, but a two-page *abridgment* of it was drawn up on July 1, and *antedated* to June 10.

5. The falling timbers placed the firemen's lives in constant *peril*.

Quiz. 1. Define (or illustrate in sentences) *valet*, *renegade*, *superficial*, *ambiguous*, *durable*.

2. What spelling rules apply to *folios*, *polarize*, *business*, *japanning*, *coming*, *relieve?*

LESSON 107.

1 uncle	ŭn′cle (ŭnk′l)	7 sunbeam	sŭn′bēam
2 mackerel	măck′er el	8 alarming	à lärm′ing
3 sinner	sĭn′ner	9 pneumonia	pneu (nū) mō′nia
4 vessel	vĕs′sel	10 eavesdropper	ēaves′drŏp per
5 practice	prăc′tĭce	11 affection	ăf fĕc′tion
6 curiosity	cū ri ŏs′ĭ ty	12 starving	stärv′ing

13 cameo	căm′ē ō	a small relief carving.
14 slothful	slōth′fụl	slow, sluggish, lazy.
15 enforce	ĕn fōrce′	to give force to; to compel.
16 cavern	căv′ĕrn	a cave.
17 charade	ça rāde′	a verbal game or puzzle.
18 aperture	ăp′er tŭre	an opening or passage.
19 accidental	ăc cĭ dĕn′tal	happening by chance. [crime.
20 confession	con fĕs′sion	acknowledgment of a fault, debt, or
21 abhor	ăb hôr′	to detest, to loathe.
22 transaction	trăns ăc′tion	a business affair; performance.
23 verdict	vĕr′dĭct	finding of a jury. [finding.
24 criticism	crĭt′ĭ cism	a judicious opinion as to merit; fault-
25 adult	a dŭlt′	a grown person.

For Word Study. 1. The set in her ring was a *cameo* profile of her father.

2. In business *transactions* he was too careless and *slothful* to *enforce* his just claims.

3. This beautiful *cavern* could be entered only by a small *aperture* whose discovery was quite *accidental.*

4. We justly *abhor* the *criticism* that has no motive but fault-finding.

5. It was the *confession* of the prisoner's accomplice that determined the *verdict* of the jury.

6. The children played blind man's buff, while the *adults* amused themselves with *charades* and riddles.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 15, 16, 21.

2. What rules govern 3, 10, 12?

3. Roots of 9 and 23.

LESSON 108—REVIEW.

Be able to spell, mark, pronounce, and define:

1 cocaine
2 imitate
3 lodgment
4 typical
5 vital
6 shepherd
7 miracle
8 vermilion
9 ultimate
10 barnacle
11 compass
12 civilize
13 aqueduct
14 ammunition
15 cologne
16 inflammation
17 vacillate
18 conceive
19 pneumatic
20 affable
21 scandalous
22 asparagus
23 chapel
24 fidelity
25 serenade
26 vicissitude
27 sacrament
28 fertility
29 magnanimous
30 adieu
31 admittance
32 supersede
33 apparel
34 equivalent
35 analyze
36 biennial
37 agitate
38 particle
39 acceptable
40 artificial
41 toboggan
42 abridgment
43 battalion
44 sustenance
45 feasible
46 alpaca
47 mackerel
48 pneumonia
49 criticism
50 abhorrent

LESSON 109.

1	weariness	wēa′rĭ ness	7 visitor	vĭs′ĭt oı
2	measurement	mĕas′ūre ment	8 startle	stär′tle
3	academy	a căd′e my	9 daisy	dāi′sy
4	famine	făm′ĭne	10 shuttle	shŭt′tle
5	situation	sĭt ū ā′tion	11 coaxing	cōax′ing
6	pirate	pī′rate	12 agony	ăg′ŏ ny

13	territory	tĕr′rĭ to ry	a large extent of land.
14	pitiful	pĭt′i fûl	awakening pity, pathetic.
15	beverage	bĕv′er ăge	liquid preparations for drinking.
16	ventilator	vĕn′tĭ lā tor	a contrivance for effecting ventila-
17	sympathetic	sym pa thĕt′ĭc	having tenderness of feeling. [tion.
18	discipline	dĭs′cĭ plĭne	educated control; chastisement.
19	fatal	fā′tal	disastrous.
20	activity	ăc tĭv′i ty	quality of being active; liveliness.
21	commerce	cŏm′mērce	general trade of a country.
22	absolute	ăb′sō lūte	without condition or limitation.
23	chaparral	ṣhä pär răl′	a dense thorny thicket.
24	plantain	plăn′taĭn	a fruit resembling the banana; a common dooryard weed.
25	embrace	ĕm brāce′	to clasp fondly; to include.

For Word Study. 1. No *sympathetic* person could help being moved by her *pitiful* story.

2. Happily he had the moral *discipline* to give up at once and *absolutely* the use of the *fatal beverage*.

3. The *territory* gained by this treaty *embraced* a region that was mostly covered with dense *chaparral*, but which now adds an important contribution to the nation's *commerce*.

4. There would be less dulness and *inactivity* on the part of the scholars, were the school rooms provided with more *ventilators* to let in the pure air.

5. The banana bears transportation better than the *plantain* and is said to be more wholesome.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from *gradi*, *legere*, *spirare* and *alius*.

2. Look in the dictionary for roots to 5, 13, 18, 21.

LESSON 110.

1	catarrh	ca tärrh′	7	cypress	cȳ′press
2	portico	pŏr′tĭ cō	8	victim	vĭc′tĭm
3	astonish	ăs tŏn′ish	9	savage	săv′ăġe
4	terrible	tĕr′rĭ ble	10	sulphur	sŭl′phur (fēr)
5	venison	vĕn′i ṣon (z'n)	11	purpose	pûr′pose (pŭs)
6	mamma (or mama)	mäm mä′	12	surround	sûr round′

13	contribute	con trĭb′ūte	to give or subscribe to a cause; to add to.
14	solitary	sŏl ĭ tāry	alone, single.
15	document	dŏc′ū mĕnt	a formal or official paper.
16	ceremony	cĕr′ĕ mō ny	elaborate formality.
17	boisterous	bois′ter ous	loud, noisy, rude.
18	amazement	ȧ māze′mĕnt	great surprise, astonishment.
19	taxidermist	tăx′ĭ dēr mĭst	one who preserves the skins of animals, mounts birds, etc.
20	mansion	măn′sion (shŭn)	a fine residence.
21	assertion	ȧs sēr′tion	positive statement.
22	popular	pŏp′ū lar	pertaining to the people; pleasing to [the public.
23	threadbare	thrĕad′bâre	worn to the threads, trite, hackneyed.
24	sovereign	(sŭv′er ĭn)	the ruling power; a monarch.
25	compete	cŏm pēte′ (peet)	to strive in competition.

For Word Study. 1. Proof rested upon a *solitary document*, the lease given at the time the *mansion* was occupied.

2. The published accounts of the curious *ceremony contributed* still further to the *popular amazement*.

3. The *taxidermist* was a big, jolly, *boisterous* fellow, but his bird-mounts showed the utmost delicacy of workmanship.

4. The *assertion* that the railroads do not *compete* is a *threadbare* statement that has often been disproved.

5. The trusts may well remember that the *sovereign* people yet rule.

Quiz. 1. Write derivatives from 8, 10, 12, 16.

2. Write five words illustrating Rule III.

LESSON 111.

1	cantaloupe	căn′tȧ loupe (lōōp)	7	acquaintance	ac quāint′ance
2	wholly	whōl′ly	8	catholic	căth′o lĭc
3	timely	tīme′ly	9	dragon	drăg′on
4	petroleum	pĕ trō′lē ŭm	10	beneath	bē nēath′
5	luncheon	lŭnch′eon (ŭn)	11	antelope	ăn′tē lōpe
6	elsewhere	ĕlse′where	12	chimneys	chĭm′neys

13	denounce	dē nounce′	to accuse bitterly; to invoke censure upon.
14	vitality	vī tăl′ĭ ty	life, vigor.
15	caricature	căr′ĭ cȧ tūre	an exaggerated drawing; a cartoon.
16	emerald	ĕm′er ald	a green-colored, precious stone.
17	collapse	cŏl lăpse′	a sudden falling together; a sudden failing of the vital powers.
18	appeal	ăp pēal′	a call for help or favor; to carry a case to a higher court.
19	preposition	prĕp ŏ sĭ′tion	a word expressing a relation between [other words.
20	catastrophe	cȧ tăs′trŏ phe (fȳ)	sudden misfortune, calamity.
21	tutor	tū′tor (tēr)	a college teacher of a lower rank than a professor.
22	allege	ăl lĕge′	to assert; to state.
23	amendment	ȧ mĕnd′ment	a change in a bill or resolution.
24	sterling	stĕr′ling	genuine, standard, of first quality.
25	convene	con vēne′	to call together, to assemble.

For Word Study. 1. He *denounced* the *caricature* as a low *appeal* to popular prejudice.

2. Although we knew of our old *tutor's* failing *vitality*, his *collapse*, just as the term opened, seemed to us a *catastrophe*.

3. On *convening* the committee, the chairman *alleged* that the *amendment* to the report had not been properly disposed of.

4. The bracelet was of *sterling* silver set with *emeralds*.

5. Sentences, and especially questions, should not end with a *preposition*.

Quiz. 1. Use in sentences derivatives from 13, 18, 22, 25.

2. Give roots of 13, 19, 22.

3. Name other words having the same roots as 19, 23, 25.

LESSON 112.

1	vowel	vow'el	7	cigar	cĭ gär'
2	easiness	ēas'ĭ nĕss	8	connection	cŏn nĕc'tion
3	column	cŏl'umn (ŭm)	9	clothing	clōth'ing
4	witch-hazel	wĭtch'-hā zel	10	soldier	sōl'dier (jēr)
5	tailor	tāi'lor	11	dagger	dăg'ger
6	almighty	ạl mīght'y	12	mirror	mĭr'ror

13	versatile	vēr'sạ tĭle	skilled in many things.
14	conceit	cŏn cēit'	undue self-confidence; vanity.
15	tenement	tĕn'ĕ ment	a dwelling place.
16	agency	ā'ġĕn cy	acting for or in place of another.
17	validity	vạ lĭd'ĭ ty	strength, soundness, truthfulness.
18	conscience	cŏn'science (shĕns)	the moral sense.
19	announcement	ăn nounce'ment	public statement.
20	vitiate	(vĭsh'ĭ āte)	to impair or render defective.
21	equity	(ĕk'wĭ tў)	fairness, justice; an equitable claim.
22	bogus	bō'gŭs	false, not genuine.
23	acquirement	ăc quīre'ment	gaining possession of; a finished accomplishment.
24	concrete	cŏn'crēte	particular rather than abstract; a compound of sand, gravel, etc.
25	siphon	sī'phon	a bent tube for transfering a liquid.

For Word Study. He was a *versatile* young fellow, but his *acquirements* were *vitiated* by his *conceit*.

2. Our firm had the *agency* for the renting of these *tenements*, but the *validity* of our agency contract was disputed.

3. Unless he is entirely devoid of *conscience*, he must concede the *equity* of your claim.

4. The mischievious students had printed a *bogus announcement* that the professor had invented a *siphon* that would make water run up hill.

5. In teaching, he always used *concrete* rather than abstract illustrations.

Quiz. 1. Can you pronounce correctly *albumen*, *allopathy*, *garrulous*, *gladiolus*, *precedence*?

2. What is a synonym? Give synonyms of *love*, *perseverance*, *smooth*, *joy*, *disagreeable*.

LESSON 113.

1	abscess	ăb'sĕss	7	citizen	cĭt'ĭ zen
2	amusement	ā mūṣe'mĕnt	8	alligator	ăl'lĭ gā ˌtor
3	surprising	sûr prīṣ'ing	9	citron	cĭt'rŏn
4	adopted	ā dŏpt'ed	10	tortoise	tôr'toise (tĭs)
5	shoveler	shŏv'(shŭv)el er	11	watchful	watch' (wŏch) fụl
6	vengeance	vĕn'ġĕance	12	truly	trụ'ly

13	adage	ăd'ăġe	a common saying, a proverb.
14	wittily	wĭt'tĭ ly	in a witty manner.
15	piston	pĭs'ton	a working part of an engine or pump.
16	utility	ū tĭl'i ty	usefulness.
17	seminary	sĕm'ĭ na ry	a school of high grade. [sue.
18	fiber	fī'ber	a thread or thread-like part or tis-
19	trammel	trăm'mel	to hamper, to shackle.
20	destiny	dĕs'tĭ ny	fate. [tion.
21	suspension	sŭs pĕn'sion (shŭn)	hanging; temporary delay or cessa-
22	vigil	vĭġ'ĭl	abstinence from sleep, wakefulness, watchfulness.
23	galvanic	găl văn'ĭc	relating to galvanism or the production of electrical currents.
24	tragical	trăġ'ĭc al	fatal to life, mournful or terrible.
25	visage	vĭṣ'āge	the face or countenance.

For Word Study. 1. Don't choose work below your *destiny*; as the old *adage wittily* puts it, "an eagle does not catch flies."

2. Newcomer discovered the *utility* of the *piston;* Watt put it to work.

3. At this time he was *trammeled* in his work by the *suspension* of his department in the *seminary*.

4. Before his friend's *tragical* death they had kept many a midnight *vigil* in preparing the next day's lessons.

5. In the first Edison light, a *galvanic* current passed through a carbon *fiber* in a vacuum.

6. The general had a stern *visage* but a tender heart.

Quiz. 1. Name roots of *telegram, admonish, inspire, malice, immortal.*

2. What in an antonym? Give antonyms for *love, industrious, slow, hopeful.*

LESSON 114.

1 singular	siṉ'gū lar	7 banana	bȧ nȧ'na
2 urchin	ûr'chĭn	8 committee	com mĭt'tee
3 defeated	de fēat'ed	9 algebra	ăl'ge brȧ
4 feminine	fĕm'ĭ nĭne	10 baptism	băp'tism
5 crocodile	crŏc'ō dīle	11 treasure	trĕaṣ'ūre (trĕzh'ūr)
6 anchor	ăṉ'chor (ăṅk'er)	12 birthday	birth'dāy

13 conference	cŏn'fĕr ence	a meeting for consultation. [sailant.
14 aggressor	ăg grĕs'sor	one who makes the first attack, an as-
15 tyrannical	tȳ răn'nĭ cal	despotic; cruel; arbitrary.
16 expedient	ĕx pē'dĭ ent	advisable, advantageous.
17 capable	cā'pȧ ble	having capacity.
18 placid	plăç'ĭd	peaceful, gentle.
19 tolerate	tŏl'er āte	to permit; to put up with.
20 summon	sŭm'mon	to call; to notify to appear.
21 committed	cŏm mĭt'ted	done; pledged to.
22 trombone	trŏm'bōne	a wind instrument.
23 sullen	sŭl'len	morose; silently resentful.
24 supreme	sū prēme'	highest in authority; preeminent.
25 voicing	voic'ing	giving utterance or expression to.

For Word Study. 1. He was clearly the *aggressor* in the quarrel, and at a *conference* of the faculty it was decided to be *inexpedient* to *tolerate* his presence longer at the school.

2. The general was *summoned* to appear before the *Supreme* Council and explain his *tyrannical* conduct.

3. By thus publicly *voicing* his sentiments he had *committed* himself to the cause of the people.

4. The man who played the *trombone* was a *sullen* ill-natured chap who was *capable* of giving the band-leader much trouble.

5. In disposition, Tom was as *placid* as a duck-pond.

Quiz. 1. Give meaning of these prefixes, and one word illustrating use of each: *super, pro, de, amb, per, anti.*

2. Give roots of 13, 14, 16, 21.

3. Do you mispronounce 4, 9 or 15?

LESSON 115.

1	sumac	(shōō′)măc	7	guitar	(gĭ tär′)
2	coquette	cŏ quĕtte′(kĕt)	8	bargain	bär′gain(gĕn)
3	bicycle	bī′cў cle(bī′sĭk′l)	9	trifling	trī′fling
4	comfortable	(cŭm′fẽrt) a ble	10	faulty	fâult′y
5	victuals	vĭct′uals(vĭt′l′z)	11	thistle	thĭs′tle(thĭs′l)
6	permission	pẽr mĭs′sion (mĭsh′n)	12	agate	ăg′ăte

13	canopy	căn′o py	a roof-like covering.
14	valedictory	văl ĕ dĭc′tō ry	a farewell address.
15	appalling	ăp pạll′ing	depressing; terrorizing.
16	magenta	mȧ ǧĕn′tȧ	a rose-red color.
17	signature	sĭg′nȧ tŭre	one's name written by himself.
18	pittance	pĭt′tance	a trifling sum of money.
19	apathy	ăp′ȧ thy	want of feeling or interest; indifference.
20	ultra	ŭl′trȧ	extreme. [their opinions, toleration.
21	tolerance	tŏl′er ance	endurance of objectionable persons or
22	abstract	ăb′străct	abstruse, difficult; a summary.
23	terminal	tẽr′mĭ nal	pertaining to an end or extremity.
24	token	tō′ken	a sign or symbol.
25	predicate	prĕd′ĭ cāte	the thing asserted of the subject.

For Word Study. 1. The president of the college delivered his *valedictory* address under a *canopy* which the students had erected on the campus.

2. He held *ultra* convictions as to politics, and had little *tolerance* for those who differed from him.

3. The *appalling* catastrophe aroused the people from their *apathy*.

4. The Italians wore *magenta* badges as a *token* of their loyalty to the King.

5. And he contributed this miserable *pittance* in the form of a check bearing his own *signature!*

6. We prepared the *abstract* of title for the land occupied by the *terminal* station.

7. Without a *predicate* there can be no sentence.

Quiz. 1. Write words having the same roots as 10, 14, 17, 19, 22, 23.

2. The following words illustrate what rules: *spacious, dried, civilize, mottoes, writer, vendor, rebellious, achieve, studios?*

LESSON 116.

1	wealthy	wĕalth'y	7	abreast	a brĕast'
2	vanity	văn'ĭ ty	8	trellis	trĕl'lis
3	scarcity	scâr'cĭ ty	9	wizard	wĭz'ard (ērd)
4	ammonia	ăm mō'nĭ ȧ	10	assistance	ăs sĭst'ance
5	suing	sụ'ing	11	sunrise	sŭn'rīse
6	courtesy	coûr'tē sy	12	triumph	trī'ŭmph

13	cauterize	cạu'ter īze	to burn or sere with a hot iron or with caustic.
14	comparison	cŏm păr'ĭ son	a relative estimate of two or more things.
15	adjective	ăd'jĕc tĭve	a word modifying or qualifying a noun or pronoun.
16	slaughter	(slạ'tēr)	a wholesale killing.
17	centennial	cen tĕn'ni al	pertaining to a hundred years.
18	clever	clĕv'er	ready, skillful, adroit.
19	surety	(shūr'ty)	securety; a guarantor.
20	weevil	wee'vil	a small, destructive beetle.
21	collateral	cŏl lăt'er al	property, as stocks, bonds, notes, etc., deposited as security.
22	surveyor	sûr vey' (vā) or	one who surveys or measures lands, roads, etc.
23	destitute	dĕs'tĭ tūte	entirely without, as money or other necessaries; needy.
24	ancient	ān' (shĕnt)	very old.
25	decade	dĕc'ăde	a period of ten years.

For Word Study. 1. The lecturer's amusing *comparison* of *ancient* with modern times was particularly *clever*.

2. *Adjectives* are often incorrectly used for adverbs.

3. While laying out the new town, one of the *surveyors* was bitten by a rabid dog, but the wound was at once *cauterized* with a hot iron and no serious results followed.

4. During the past *decade* a number of *centennial* anniversaries have been celebrated, and during the next ten years there will no doubt be several more to observe.

5. The battle resulted in an appalling *slaughter* of the Indians, and the few that escaped were *destitute* of both food and ammunition.

6. The note, with accrued interest, amounted to more than the cash value of the *collateral*, hence the *sureties* will be liable for the excess.

7. The grain in the elevator was found to be badly affected with *weevil*.

Quiz. 1. Define prefixes of 15, 22, 23, 25.

2. Define suffixes in 2, 10, 14, 22.

LESSON 117.

1	alley	ăl'ley (lў)	7	continue	cŏn tĭn'ūe
2	election	ē lĕc'tion	8	women	(wĭm'en)
3	central	cĕn'tral	9	conductor	cŏn dŭct'or
4	circular	cir'cŭ lar (lēr)	10	clerkship	clērk'shĭp
5	beggar	bĕg'gar	11	casket	cás'kĕt
6	starry	stär'ry	12	sledge hammer	slĕdge'hăm mer

13	sacrifice	săc'rĭ (fīz or fĭs)	giving up something for another's sake; a sale at less than cost.
14	remittance	rē mĭt'tance	money or its equivalent transmitted as a payment.
15	barefaced	bâre'fāced	shameless; audacious.
16	administrator	ăd mĭn is trā'tor	a manager or executor.
17	arithmetician	a rĭth mē tĭ'cian (tish'n)	one versed in arithmetic.
18	pagan	pā'gan	a heathen; an idolator.
19	bankruptcy	bănk'rŭpt cy	inability to pay one's debts; insolvency.
20	arraign	ăr rāign'	to call before a court to answer a criminal charge.
21	placard	plă cärd'(or plăc'ärd)	a written or printed notice to be posted in a public place.
22	transgression	trăns(grĕsh'n)	violation of a rule or law.
23	catechism	căt'ē ehĭsm	a series of questions on religious doctrine.
24	vigilant	vĭg'ĭ lant	watchful, wide awake.
25	synagogue	sў'n'a gŏgue	a Hebrew temple of worship.

For Word Study. 1. To save the estate from *bankruptcy*, the *administrator* made great *sacrifices* in order to send the *remittance*.

2. When *arraigned* for his many *transgressions* of the law, the prisoner made a *barefaced* denial of everything.

3. Our bookkeeper is an accurate *arithmetician* and a skilled and *vigilant* accountant.

4. The clever *pagan* chief soon learned the greater part of the *catechism*.

5. *Placards* were put up in all the Hebrew shops announcing the rabbi's lecture at the *synagogue*.

Quiz. 1. Give meaning of these suffixes and one word illustrating each: *age*, *y*, *ness*, *cle*, *et*, *fy*.

2. Roots of 7, 9, 13, 22, 24.

3. Do you pronounce 21 correctly?

LESSON 118.

1	skeleton	skĕl′ĕ ton	7	pleasant	plĕaṣ′ant
2	typewriter	tȳpe′wrīt er	8	attic	ăt′tic
3	comet	cŏm′ĕt	9	carpet	cär′pet
4	cemetery	cĕm′ĕ tĕr y	10	warfare	wạr′fâre
5	blamable	blām′a ble	11	confidence	cŏn′fĭ dence
6	together	to gĕth′er	12	topic	tŏp′ĭc

13	suggestion	sŭg ġĕs′tion	a mention, or hint.
14	persistence	pēr sĭst′ence	act of staying or persevering.
15	annihilate	ăn nī′hĭ lāte	to utterly destroy, to reduce to nothing.
16	stimulate	stĭm′ū lāte	to excite; to strengthen temporarily.
17	calking	cạlk′(cạk)ing	filling the seams or cracks in a boat or ship.
18	semester	sē mĕs′ter	a half-year school term.
19	species	spē′ciēs (shēz)	a group having the same characteristics; kind, sort.
20	abridge	a brĭdġe′	to shorten or condense.
21	transverse	trăns vērse′	crosswise.
22	volley	vŏl′ley	simultaneous discharge of firearms.
23	abhorrence	ăb hŏr′rence	extreme hatred, detestation.
24	chaperon	ṣhăp′er ōn	a woman who acts as guide and protector to young ladies.
25	contagious	con tā′ġious (jŭs)	communicable by contact; catching.

For Word Study. 1. Our *chaperon* showed great *persistence* in making *suggestions* as to how we girls should amuse ourselves.

2. The Indian tribe was almost *annihilated* by a deadly *contagious* disease.

3. The new professor's *abhorrence* for shirks *stimulated* us to work hard all the rest of the *semester*.

4. In *calking* their boats, the natives use fiber from a *species* of plantain.

5. After firing the *volley*, the battalion made a sharp turn and marched in a direction *transverse* to the previous course.

6. Before publication, the report will be greatly *abridged*.

Quiz. 1. What rules govern 5, 7, 23, 25?

2. Form derivatives from 12, 16, 20, 24.

3. Do you pronounce correctly 13, 18, 24?

LESSON 119.

1	terrier	tĕr′rĭ er	7	magnesia	măg nē′şia (zh′ĭa)
2	counterfeit	coun′ter feit (fĭt)	8	common	cŏm′mon
3	bosom	(bo͝oz′ŭm)	9	herewith	hēre wĭth′
4	position	po sĭ′tion (zĭsh′′n)	10	restaurant	rĕs′tau (tō) rant
5	service	sēr′vĭce (vĭs)	11	trouble	tro͝ub′le (′l)
6	cotillion	cŏ til′lion (yŭn)	12	coffee	cŏf′fee

13	sensual	sĕn′su al (shu̧′al)	inclined to carnal pleasure; not spiritual.
14	tarry	tăr′ry	to wait or stay; to loiter.
15	membrane	mĕm′brāne	a thin layer or sheet.
16	cruiser	cru̧ı̧ş′er	a warship built for speed.
17	chattel	chăt′tel	any item of property.
18	allegory	ăl′lĕ gō ry	a symbolic fable or parable.
19	emphasize	ĕm′pha sīze	to make emphatic; to dwell upon.
20	pestilence	pĕs′tĭ lence	a wide-spread, fatal disease.
21	attraction	ăt trăc′tion	anything alluring or pleasing.
22	substitute	sŭb′stĭ tūte	to put in the place of.
23	adornment	ȧ dôrn′ment	ornament.
24	aristocracy	ăr ĭs tŏc′rȧ cy	a ruling or leading class.
25	ponderous	pŏn′der ous	large or heavy; unwieldy.

For Word Study. 1. While the pastor *tarried* with us, he related a story or *allegory*, the purpose of which was to *emphasize* the evil of giving one's life to *sensual* pleasures.

2. While the *cruiser* lay at anchor she was a popular *attraction*, and her officers were favorites with our local *aristocracy*.

3. During this awful *pestilence*, the terrified natives threw away their rings, bracelets, and other *adornments* and even abandoned their boats, cattle, and other *chattels* to whoever might take them.

4. For the steel disk, the inventor *substituted* a thin *membrane* of gutta-percha.

5. At last the *ponderous* engine began to move.

Quiz. 1. How do you pronounce *hypocrisy, accented, cowardice, altercation, banquet, coffin, forger, enervate, comparable, chocolate, excursion?*

LESSON 120.

1	elastic	ẽ lăs′tĭc	7	colony	cŏl′ŏ ny
2	rotten	rŏt′ten	8	asthma	ăsth′(ăz)mȧ
3	anxiety	(ăng zī′e ty)	9	cauliflower	cąu′lĭ flow er
4	saltpeter	sąlt pē′ter	10	comical	cŏm′ic al
5	chocolate	chŏc′o late	11	villain	vĭl′lain (lĭn)
6	second	sĕc′ond	12	bookkeeper	bo͝ok′keep er

13 **circumstantial** circŭmstăn′tial (shal) depending on circumstances; detailed.

14	conundrum	co nŭn′drŭm	a riddle based on a pun.
15	testimony	tĕs′tĭ mŏny	a statement given under oath.
16	phonography	phŏ nŏg′rȧ phy	the art of writing shorthand.
17	unconscious	ŭn cŏn′scious (shŭs)	unaware of, insensible.
18	solicit	sŏ lĭc′it	to ask for earnestly.
19	abrupt	ăb rŭpt′	without notice, sudden.
20	brahma	brä′hma	a variety of domestic fowl.
21	vehemence	vē′hĕ mence	impetuous force, violence. [fort.
22	attainable	at tān′a ble	that which may be reached by ef-
23	vivacity	vĭ văc′i ty	liveliness, sprightliness.
24	additional	ăd (dĭsh′n'l)	added, supplemented.
25	tincture	tĭnc′ture	an alcoholic solution; to affect slightly as to quality.

For Word Study. 1. There was little direct *testimony*, the evidence being mostly *circumstantial*.

2. Can you answer this *conundrum*: What variety of chickens are pagans? *Brahmas*.

3. The progress of *phonography* has developed many systems of shorthand.

4. After vainly *soliciting* us for an *additional* loan, he left the office *abruptly*.

5. While denying the accusation with great *vehemence*, he suddenly fell *unconscious* to the floor.

6. Wealth is *attainable* by almost anyone who will sacrifice everything else to get it.

7. He was liked for his good nature and *vivacity*, but his views were *tinctured* with skepticism.

Quiz. 1. Give dictionary study to 3, 11, 16, 19.

LESSON 121.

1	**axle**	ăx′le (′l)	7	**valise**	va lise′ (lees)
3	**convenient**	con vēn′ient (yent)	8	**climate**	clī′măte
2	**porpoise**	pôr′poise (pŭs)	9	**usual**	ūs′ū al
4	**whinny**	whĭn′ny	10	**cocoanut**	cō′coȧ nŭt
5	**address**	ăd drĕss′	11	**violin**	vī ō lĭn′
6	**ulcer**	ŭl′cēr	12	**secrecy**	sē′crē cy

13	**affirmative**	ăf firm′a tive	the answer "yes" to a question.
14	**sentinel**	sĕn′ti nel	a soldier on guard.
15	**tendency**	tĕn′dĕn cy	inclination toward; bent.
16	**pivot**	pĭv′ot	a point upon which something turns.
17	**tension**	tĕn′sion (shun)	state of being stretched or strained.
18	**terrapin**	tĕr′ra pin	a kind of turtle prized as a table delicacy.
19	**primitive**	prĭm′ĭ tive	relating to early times; old-fashioned.
20	**ancestor**	ăn′cĕs tor	a forefather or progenitor.
21	**pomegranate**	pome′ (pŭm) grăn ate	a tropical fruit.
22	**accountant**	ăc count′ant	one skilled in accounts.
23	**circuit**	cĭr′cuit (kĭt)	to move in a circle or orbit; a going round.
24	**sediment**	sĕd′ĭ mĕnt	settlings at the bottom of a liquid.
25	**alien**	āl′ien (yĕn)	a foreigner not yet naturalized.

For Word Study. 1. To a question as to whether the books were in balance, the *accountant* gave an *affirmative* answer and at once produced his statement.

2. The general made a *circuit* of the outposts and found all the *sentinels* on duty.

3. The *tension* of the belt was regulated by a wheel attached to a bar turning on a *pivot*.

4. In *primitive* times, our *ancestors* esteemed the *terrapin* as a delicacy.

5. There is little *tendency* on the part of our immigrants to remain *aliens*.

6. They found that a reddish *sediment* was deposited from the juice of the *pomegranate*.

Quiz. 1. Give roots of 15, 17, 19, 25.

2. Form other words from these roots.

LESSON 122.

1	pippin	pĭp′pĭn	7 tobacco	to băc′co
2	campaign	căm pāign′	8 cedar	cē′dar
3	bantam	băn′tam	9 wheelbarrow	wheel′băr rŏw
4	sealskin	sēal′skĭn	10 catalog	căt′a lŏg
5	auburn	aụ′bûrn	11 borax	bō′răx
6	caterpillar	căt′er pĭl lar	12 vulgar	vŭl′gar

13	soliloquy	sŏ lĭl′ŏ quy(kwĭ)	act of talking to one's self; a monologue.
14	acreage	(ā′kĕr ăj)	acres spoken of collectively.
15	actually	ăc′tu al ly	really, in truth, positively.
16	persevere	pĕr sĕ vēre′	to stick to an undertaking, to persist.
17	vision	(vĭzh′un)	the faculty of sight; an imaginary sight.
18	commodious	cŏm mō′di ous	spacious, roomy.
19	acquitted	ăc quĭt′ted	freed from a charge.
20	bigoted	bĭg′ot ed	intolerant; narrow-minded.
21	antecedent	ăn tē cēd′ĕnt	prior, going before.
22	susceptible	sŭs cĕp′tĭ ble	easily affected; impressible.
23	assumption	ăs sŭmp′tion	a thing taken without proof.
24	meter	mē′ter	a device for measuring flowing gases or liquids; a standard measurement.
25	vilify	vĭl′ĭ fy	to traduce or bemean.

For Word Study. 1. He *persevered* in his *assumption* that during his *vision* he had *actually* seen an angel.

2. He was *acquitted* of the charge of heresy but continued to be *vilified* by his *bigoted* prosecutors.

3. The professor was very *susceptible* to praise and had a tendency to indulge in *soliloquies* when alone.

4. The farm has a *commodious* dwelling and a considerable *acreage* of tillable land.

5. The filing of the suit against the water company was *antecedent* to the putting in of the *meters*.

Quiz. Write five words, each derived from a different root, in which there is a doubled consonant.

2. Meaning of prefixes in 19 and 21.

3. Why is the final *e* not dropped in forming 14?

LESSON 123.

1	primer	prĭm′er	7	surface	sûr′fāce
2	sparrow	spăr′rō̆w	8	planet	plăn′et
3	artichoke	är′tĭ chōke	9	cipher	cī′pher
4	animal	ăn′ĭ mal	10	brigadier	brĭg à dēr′
5	virgin	vir′ğĭn	11	bridesmaid	brīdes′māid
6	catalpa	cà tăl′pȧ	12	pioneer	pī o neer′

13	post-mortem	post-môr′tem	after death.
14	sensible	sĕn′sĭ ble	cognizant; having good sense.
15	accessible	ăc cĕss′ĭ ble	obtainable, to be got at.
16	composite	cŏm pŏş′ite	made up of several parts.
17	amicable	ăm′ĭ cȧ ble	friendly; peaceful.
18	detestable	dĕ tes′tȧ ble	very odious; deserving abhorrence.
19	complexion	cŏm (plĕk′shŭn)	hue of the skin, especially of the face.
20	spectacle	spĕc′tȧ cle	a remarkable view or sight.
21	abdomen	ăb dō′men	part of the body below the chest.
22	venomous	vĕn′om oŭs	poisonous; spiteful, malignant.
23	valiant	văl′iant (yănt)	brave, valorous.
24	abolition	ăb ō lĭ′tion(lĭsh″n)	doing away with; annulment.
25	valid	văl′ĭd	sound, defensible.

For Word Study. 1. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death had been caused by a gun-shot wound in the *abdomen*.

2. Trepoff was *valiant* on the battle-field but *venomous* in his hatreds and *detestable* in his morals.

3. The *abolition* of slavery changed the whole *complexion* of American politics.

4. We reached an *amicable* agreement that the old contract should be considered *valid*.

5. *Sensible* people understand that the President cannot be *accessible* to every curious visitor.

6. The *composite* tintings of the clouds afforded a beautiful *spectacle*.

Quiz. 1. Meaning and one word illustrating the roots *volo*, *altus*, *legere*, *centum*, *decem*.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 14, 22, 24.

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

1 tacit
2 acquiesce
3 incidentally
4 outrageous
5 trivial
6 vicinity
7 approximately
8 mischievous
9 suffice
10 superficial
11 transient
12 efficacy
13 injurious
14 conjecture
15 install
16 recognition
17 appraiser
18 already
19 whether
20 stationery
21 accuracy
22 superintendent
23 definite
24 lucrative
25 gratuitous
26 accumulate
27 miscellaneous
28 allege
29 identical
30 plausible
31 deficient
32 proficient
33 incentive
34 harassed
35 tolerate
36 intolerable
37 gauge
38 affable
39 symmetrical
40 laurels
41 contemptible
42 molasses
43 preparation
44 unparalleled
45 exaggerate
46 anonymous
47 supersede
48 concede
49 intercede
50 recede

Troublesome Words—Continued

51 accede
52 exceed
53 proceed
54 precede
55 precedent
56 conscientious
57 permanent
58 comparative
59 nucleus
60 concession
61 apologize
62 leisure
63 scrutinize
64 schedule
65 amicable
66 explicit
67 implicit
68 privilege
69 pursuance
70 essential
71 enviable
72 intrinsic
73 intervening
74 predecessor
75 typographical
76 reliance
77 discernible
78 inseparable
79 deteriorate
80 feasible
81 manageable
82 traceable
83 salable
84 inference
85 warranty
86 permissible
87 occurrence
88 participate
89 facilitate
90 remuneration
91 balance
92 susceptible
93 unscrupulous
94 ostensible
95 reciprocate
96 recommend
97 incessant
98 accommodate
99 preference
100 preferred

Troublesome Words—Continued.

101 zinc etching
102 electrotype
103 stereotype
104 participate
105 suspicious
106 unnecessary
107 intricate
108 fictitious
109 galvanized
110 inadmissible
111 tenable
112 attainable
113 collectible
114 embarrassment
115 using
116 hoping
117 until
118 excel
119 receive
120 sieve
121 believe
122 chattel
123 siege
124 amateur
125 access
126 avarice
127 avoirdupois
128 parallel
129 bureau
130 secede
131 kerosene
132 judgment
133 umbrella
134 patrol
135 deficit
136 chisel
137 pavilion
138 obscene
139 alias
140 extirpate
141 domicile
142 desiccated
143 aqueduct
144 juvenile
145 codicil
146 cylinder
147 illicit
148 elicit
149 subtle
150 facile

Troublesome Words—Continued.

151 bachelor
152 expel
153 martyr
154 dispel
155 salary
156 mucilage
157 bargain
158 nuisance
159 apparel
160 crucible
161 imbecile
162 icicle
163 emanate
164 separate
165 biscuit
166 propel
167 alibi
168 caucus
169 regretting
170 pursuant
171 persuade
172 incurred
173 deferred
174 inferred
175 decision
176 association
177 allude
178 materially
179 essential
180 advantageous
181 respectively
182 equivalent
183 explanation
184 forthcoming
185 February
186 controversy
187 pneumonia
188 pneumatic
189 disappoint
190 automatic
191 corroborate
192 humiliate
193 expense
194 resource
195 promiscuous
196 bicycle
197 guarantee
198 estimable
199 edition
200 ammonia

HOMONYMS.

Homonyms are words that are similar in sound but different in meaning, and, usually, in spelling. It is especially important for stenographers to learn to discriminate as to the meaning and spelling of homonyms. The following list includes the more important homonyms of the language alphabetically arranged.

aisle a narrow passage.
isle an island.

allegation an assertion.
alligation an arithmetical process.

altar a communion table.
alter to change.

auger a boring tool.
augur to prophesy.

bail surety; a handle.
bale a bundle.

bare not covered.
bear an animal; to endure.

barren unproductive.
baron a title of nobility.

base lower part.
bass a musical part.

beach the shore.
beech a tree.

beat to whip.
beet a vegetable.

beau an escort.
bow a weapon.

beer a beverage.
bier a frame for carrying the dead.

berth a sleeping place.
birth coming into life.

blew did blow.
blue a color.

brake a device to check motion.
break to fracture.

breach a rupture.
breech a part of a gun.

bread a food.
bred reared.

bridal relating to a bride.
bridle head gear for a horse.

calendar a table of the days and months.
calender a machine for giving a smooth surface to cloth or paper.

cannon a large gun.
canon a law or rule.

canvas cloth.
canvass to solicit.

capital wealth; seat of government.
Capitol state-house.

Homonyms—Continued.

carat a weight.
carrot a vegetable.

cede to give.
seed fruit.

ceiling top of a room.
sealing fastening with a seal.

cent a coin.
scent smell.
sent did send.

cereal pertaining to grain.
serial arranged in a series.

cession act of ceding or giving.
session a meeting.

choir a band of singers.
quire twenty-four sheets of paper.

chute an inclined frame work or trough.
shoot to discharge a gun.

cite to summon.
sight seeing.

clause part of a sentence.
claws nails.

coarse not fine.
course distance to go.

colonel an officer.
kernel a grain.

core the central part.
corps a body of soldiers.

council an assembly.
counsel advice.

cousin a relative.
cozen to cheat.

currant a fruit.
current a moving stream.

cymbal a musical instrument.
symbol a sign.

Dane a native of Denmark.
deign to condescend.

dew condensed moisture.
due owing and demandable.

die to expire.
dye to color.

dire distressing.
dyer one who dyes.

draft a bill of exchange.
draught a drink.

dual consisting of two.
duel a fight between two persons.

ewe a sheep.
yew an evergreen tree.

ewer a water pitcher.
your a personal pronoun.

faint to swoon.
feint a pretense.

fair beautiful.
fare price of passage.

fate destiny.
fete a feast.

fir a tree.
fur short hair.

flea an insect.
flee to run away

Homonyms—Continued.

flew did fly.
flue a chimney.

forth forward.
fourth next above third.

foul unfair.
fowl a bird.

freeze to congeal.
frieze a coarse cloth.

gait manner of movement.
gate an entrance-way.

gamble to play for money.
gambol to frisk.

grate a fire-place.
great large.

grisly horrible.
grizzly gray; the grizzly bear.

guessed did guess.
guest a visitor.

hail frozen rain.
hale hearty.

hair a thread-like growth.
hare a small animal.

hall a room.
haul to draw.

hart a deer.
heart a bodily organ.

heal to cure.
heel hind part of the foot.

hear to perceive sound.
here in this place.

heir one who inherits.
air atmosphere.

hew to cut down.
hue color.

hie to hasten.
high lofty.

higher more lofty.
hire to employ.

him a pronoun.
hymn song of praise.

hoard to store away secretly.
horde a multitude.

idle unemployed.
idol a heathen image.
idyl a poem.

indict to charge with crime.
indite to write.

key an instrument for opening or shutting a lock.
quay a wharf.

kill to take life.
kiln a drying oven.

knave a rascal.
nave middle part of a church.

knight a noble.
night dark part of the day.

lain past participle of lie.
lane a road-way.

leak to find vent.
leek a vegetable.

lean thin.
lien (lēn or lē'en) a claim.

Homonyms—Continued.

lessen to make less.
lesson something to learn.

levee an embankment.
levy to impose.

liar a falsifier.
lyre a musical instrument.

lie to recline.
lye a solution.

load a burden.
lode a mineral vein.

loan sum lent.
lone alone.

made did make.
maid a maiden.

main chief.
mane long hair on the neck.

manner form.
manor district.

mantel a shelf.
mantle a cloak.

mark a sign.
marque a privateering commission.

marshal an officer.
martial warlike.

mean contemptible.
mien manner.

meat flesh.
meet to confront.
mete fit.

medal a reward of merit.
meddle to interfere.

metal metallic mineral.
mettle spirit.

muscle a part of the body.
mussel a shell fish.

oar an implement for rowing.
o'er over.
ore mineral.

ode a poem.
owed did owe.

pail a bucket.
pale whitish; a boundary.

pain suffering.
pane a flat piece of glass.

pair a couple.
pare to peel.
pear a fruit.

palate a part of the mouth.
pallet a small board on which colors are mixed.

passed did pass.
past bygone time.

patience forbearance.
patients persons in care of a physician.

peace calmness.
piece a part of.

peak the top.
peek to look.
pique to give offence.

peal to ring out.
peel to remove the peeling.

Homonyms—Continued.

pedal a foot-lever.
peddle to sell from door to door.

plain unadorned; clear.
plane a tool; uncurved surface.

plait to braid.
plate a dish.

plum a fruit.
plumb vertical.

pole a tall piece of timber.
poll list of voters.

pomace ground fruit pulp.
pumice a volcanic stone.

pore a minute opening.
pour to send forth in a stream.

praise commendation.
prays supplicates.
preys plunders.

presence state of being present.
presents gifts.

principal chief.
principle rule of action.

profit gain.
prophet one who foretells.

quarts measure.
quartz a kind of mineral.

rabbet a groove to form a joint.
rabbit a small animal.

rain water from the clouds.
reign to rule.
rein part of a bridle.

raise to lift up.
raze to pull down.

rap to strike lightly.
wrap to enclose.

reck to heed.
wreck to destroy.

rheum a humor.
room an apartment

road a driveway.
rode did ride.

role a part in a play.
roll a bundle made by rolling.

rye a kind of grain.
wry twisted, contorted.

sane of sound mind.
seine a fish-net.

scull a boat.
skull bones of the head.

sees beholds.
seize to grasp.

serf a slave.
surf breakers at the seashore.

serge a kind of cloth.
surge a wave.

slay to kill.
sleigh a vehicle.

sleight an artful trick.
slight unimportant.

sole part of the foot.
soul spirit.

staid grave, sober.
stayed did stay.

Homonyms—Continued.

stairs steps.
stares gazes.

stake to wager.
steak a slice of flesh.

steal to purloin.
steel metal.

step a space.
steppe a vast plain.

stile steps over a fence or wall.
style manner.

straight not crooked.
strait a narrow body of water.

subtler more cunning.
suttler an army store-keeper.

succor help.
sucker a fish.

suite a set of rooms; a retinue.
sweet tasting like sugar.

tail continuation of the spine.
tale a story.

tear a drop of water from the eye.
tier a row.

their a pronoun.
there in that place.

threw did throw.
through from end to end.

throe extreme pain.
throw to cast or fling.

thyme a plant.
time duration; a season.

vain proud.
vane a weather cock.
vein a blood vessel.

vale a valley.
veil a covering.

vial a small bottle.
vile mean, low.
viol a musical instrument.

wait to linger.
weight measure of gravity.

ware goods.
wear to waste away.

way manner.
weigh to find the weight.

weak not strong.
week seven days.

weather condition of the atmosphere.
wether a sheep.

whirl a turning.
whorl arrangement of leaves around a stem.

wright a workman.
write to inscribe.
rite a ceremony.

wring to twist.
ring a circlet; to sound.

yoke a wooden bar.
yolk yellow part of an egg.

SIMILAR WORDS.

There are many groups of words, similar in form and often identical in their stenographic outlines, but having very different meanings. It is important for stenographers to be familiar with this class of words. The following list should be carefully studied.

abstraction taking unlawfully; a theoretical or impracticable idea.
obstruction an obstacle or impediment.

accept to receive.
except to object to.

access admission to.
excess more than enough.

acetic sour; like vinegar.
ascetic rigid, severe.

adapt to make suitable.
adept one greatly skilled.
adopt to take as one's own.

advice counsel.
advise to offer advice.

affect to influence.
effect to bring about.

ballad a song.
ballet (băl'lă or băl'lĕt) a dance.
ballot a vote.

cannon artillery.
canon (căn'yun) a gorge.

career course of life
carrier one who carries.

cashmere a rich cloth for shawls etc., made of Cashmere wool.
cassimere a thin woolen cloth for men's garments.

catarrh a disease.
guitar a musical instrument.

cemetery a burial place.
seminary a school.

cherry a fruit.
sherry a kind of wine.

choler anger.
collar a band.
color hue.

coma stupor.
comma a punctuation mark.

complement that which completes.
compliment praise.

consul a government officer.
council a deliberative body.
counsel advice or to advise.

countenance expression of the face; to favor.
continuance state of continuing.

Similar Words—Continued.

co-operate to work together.
corporate relating to the body or corporation.

corps (cōr) a body of troops.
corpse a dead body.

crevasse a break in a levee.
crevice a crack.

deceased dead.
diseased having a disease.

defeasible that which may be defeated.
defensible that which may be defended.

deference respect.
difference unlikeness.

desert a barren region.
dessert pastry, etc. at the end of a meal.

diner one who dines; a dining car.
dinner the principal meal.

elicit to draw out, as by questioning.
illicit prohibited; unlawful.

eligible qualified.
illegible cannot be read.

expansive broad.
expensive costly.

facilitate to aid.
felicitate to congratulate.

factitious artificial, unnatural.
fictitious false.

farther to a greater distance.
further to greater extent.

formally in a formal manner.
formerly at a former time.

grope to feel one's way.
group an assemblage.

guarantee to insure payment or performance.
guaranty a contract of security.

hypercritical over critical.
hypocritical insincere.

ingenious skillful in originality.
ingenuous frank, sincere.

linament lint, or other covering for a wound.
lineament feature or form.
liniment an oily medicine.

loose unfastened.
lose to mislay; to be parted from.

ordinance a law.
ordnance cannon

practicable that which may be done by ordinary means; feasible.
practical that which may be put into use, not theoretical.

precede to go before.
proceed to start; to begin.

precedent an authoritative example.
president an executive officer.

precious valuable.
prescious having foreknowledge.

premise a basic proposition.
promise an offer.

prophecy a prediction.
prophesy to predict.

propose to undertake.
purpose to determine.

Similar Words—Continued.

reference relating to.
reverence great respect.

respectfully in a respectful manner.
respectively belonging to each in order named.

sanatory conducive to health.
sanitary pertaining to health.

sparing saving.
sparring boxing.

spear a weapon.
sphere (sfēr) a globe.

stalk a stem.
stock shares; domestic animals.

stationary fixed.
stationery writing materials, etc.

statuary sculptural figures.
statutory pertaining to the statutes or written laws.

statue a carved figure.
stature height.
statute a law.

striped (strīpt) having stripes.
stripped (strĭpt) made bare.

valuable having value.
voluble easy of speech, fluent.

veracious truthful.
voracious greedy.

voidable that which may be voided.
avoidable that which may be prevented.

wreath a garland.
wreathe to entwine.

AMERICAN CITIES AND TOWNS.

To the Teacher: The following lists contain only such important names as are likely to be misspelled by the average student. It is of course inadvisable for any student to study all the lists. The location of the school should determine the lists to be studied. For convenience, the several groups are arranged in alphabetical order. The spelling of these words is taken from the latest edition of the Rand-McNally atlas.

Alabama

Abbeville
Andalusia
Anniston
Attalla
Blossburg
Daphne
Decatur
Eufaula
Girard
Greensboro
Lafayette
Lanett
Montgomery
Opelika
Oxanna
Phoenix
Piedmont
Talladega
Tallassee
Tuscaloosa
Tuskegee

Alaska

Juneau
Metlakahtla
Saint Michael
Skagway
Valdez

Arizona

Bisbee
Mesa
Marenci
Nogales
Prescott
San Carlos

Arkansas

Bonanza
De Queen
Fayetteville
Jonesboro
Marianna
Monticello
Paragould
Searcy
Siloam Springs
Stuttgart
Wynne

California

Anaheim
Benicia
Berkeley
Chino
Colusa
Corona
Glenellen
Hollister
Lodi
Los Angeles
Madera
Martinez
Merced
Monterey
Oroville
Palo Alto
Pasadena
Paso Robles
Petaluma
Sacramento
Salinas
San Diego
San Francisco
San Jose
San Luis Obispo
San Rafael
Santa Ana
Santa Barbara
Santa Cruż
Santa Maria
Santa Monica
Truckee
Ukiah
Vallejo

Colorado

Boulder
BuenaVista
Elyria
Gunnison
Lajunta
Manitou
Ouray
Pueblo
Salida
Telluride
Trinidad
Walsenburg

Connecticut

Cheshire
Coventry
Greenwich
Groton

American Cities and Towns—Continued.

Higganum
Hockanum
Lebanon
Ledyard
Meriden
Milford
Naugatuck
Norwich
Pomfret
Seymour
Simsbury
Wethersfield

Delaware

Harrington
Laurel
Lewes
Newark
Newcastle
Smyrna

District of Columbia

Takoma Park
Tennallytown

Florida

Apalachicola
Fernandina
Kissimmee
Monticello
Orlando
Palatka
Pensacola
Saint Augustine
Tallahassee

Georgia

Camilla
Carrollton
Cochran
Cordele
Covington
Dahlonega
Decatur
Eatonton
Fitzgerald
Forsyth
Greensboro
Marietta
Milledgeville
Monticello
Moultrie
Savannah
Talbotton
Tallapoosa
Tennille
Valdosta

Hawaii

Hio
Honolulu
Kohala
Lahaina
Waimea

Idaho

Boise
Hailey
Lewiston
Malad City
Montpelier
Pocatello
Weiser

Illinois

Aledo
Assumption
Aurora
Batavia
Belvidere
Cairo
Cerrogordo
Chillicothe
Decatur
Dekalb
Des Plaines
Duquoin
Girard
Glencoe
Hillsboro
Joliet
Kankakee
Kewanee
Lagrange
Lasalle
Lebanon
Macomb
Mattoon
Minonk
Moline
Moweaqua
Nauvoo
O'Fallon
Olney
Onarga
Ottawa
Palatine
Pana
Rochelle
Streator
Wenona
Wheaton

Indiana

Attica
Aurora
Bourbon
Bremen
Cannelton
Cicero
Converse
Corydon
Elkhart
Fort Wayne
Hammond
Indianapolis
Kokomo
Lafayette
Laporte
Lebanon
Ligonier
Loogootee
Montpelier
Nappanee
Paoli
Seymour
Swayzee
Terre Haute
Valparaiso
Vincennes

Iowa

Anamosa
Belle Plaine
Bellevue
Decorah
Des Moines
Dubuque
Fayette
Grinnell
Humboldt
Keokuk
Maquoketa
Montezuma
Nashua
Oelwein
Ottumwa
Sac City

American Cities and Towns—Continued.

Sioux City
Whatcheer

Kansas

Argentine
Beloit
Chanute
Cherokee
Frontenac
Herington
Hiawatha
Hutchinson
Olathe
Osawatomie

Kentucky

Carlisle
Covington
Cynthiana
Eminence
Harrodsburg
Lebanon
Louisville
Somerset

Louisiana

Albemarle
Baton Rouge
Houma
Opelousas
Plaquemine

Maine

Caribou
Chelsea
Houlton
Wiscasset

Maryland

Annapolis
Frederick
Lonaconing
Westminster

Massachusetts

Amesbury
Amherst
Andover
Billerica
Cambridge
Chicopee
Dartmouth
Everett
Holyoke
Lynn
Mittineague
Scituate
Somerville
Weymouth
Worcester

Michigan

Ann Arbor
Bessemer
Cadillac
Calumet
Cassopolis
Dowagiac
Houghton
Ishpeming
Kalamazoo
Marquette
Menominee
Muskegon
Negaunee
Pontiac
Saginaw
Sault Sainte Marie
Tecumseh
Ypsilanti

Minnesota

Belleplaine
Biwabik
Cloquet
Duluth
Eveleth
Faribault
Mankato
Minneapolis
Montivideo
Owatonna
Waseca
Willmar

Mississippi

Biloxi
Kosciusko
Natchez
Pontotoc

Missouri

Bonneterre
Chillicothe
Desoto
Hannibal
Osceola
Sainte Genevieve

Montana

Anaconda
Havre
Helena
Missoula
Sandcoulee

Nebraska

Beatrice
Crete
Lincoln
Omaha
Tecumseh

Nevada

Delamar
Tonopah
Winnemucca

New Hampshire

Boscawen
Exeter
Henniker
Londonderry
Merrimack
Portsmouth

New Jersey

Ampere
Bayonne
Carteret
Gloucester City
Hoboken
Manasquan
Montclair
Somerville
Taurus
Weehawken

New Mexico

Alamogardo
Albuquerque
Gallup
Las Cruces
Las Vegas
Taos
Zuni

New York

Albion
Allegany
Babylon

American Cities and Towns—Continued.

Batavia
Binghamton
Brooklyn
Canajoharie
Canandaigua
Canisteo
Cazenovia
Charlotte
Cohoes
Dunkirk
Hoosick Falls
Matteawan
Norwich
Poughkeepsie
Saratoga Springs
Schenectady
Skaneateles
Ticonderoga

North Carolina

Albemarle
Fayetteville
Gastonia
Henrietta
Salisbury

North Dakota

Bottineau
Larimore
Wahpeton

Ohio

Ashtabula
Bellefontaine
Chillicothe
Cincinnati
Gallipolis
Lorain
Piqua
Shawnee
Steubenville
Versailles
Willoughby
Xenia

Oklahoma

El Reno
Guthrie
Hartshorne
Hennessey
Muscogee
Okmulgee
Poteau
Purcell
Sulphur
Vinita
Wilburton
Wynnewood

Oregon

Eugene
Heppner
Lagrande
The Dalles

Pennsylvania

Allegheny
Audenried
Bellefonte
Carnegie
Catawissa
Conshohocken
Duquesne
Hazleton
Houtzdale
Kelayres
Lancaster
Ligonier
Oneida
Osceola
Parnassus
Pen Argyl
Philadelphia
Shenandoah
Susquehanna

Porto Rico

Aguadilla
Arecibo
Caguas
Coamo
Guayama
Humacao
Ponce
San Juan
Utuado
Yauco

Rhode Island

Narragansett Pier
Pawtucket
Providence
Woonsocket

South Carolina

Beaufort
Gaffney
Piedmont
Walhalla

South Dakota

Flandreau
Pierre
Sioux Falls
Vermilion

Tennessee

Bolivar
Chattanooga
Gallatin
Memphis
Murfreesboro
Tullahoma

Texas

Abilene
Amarillo
Comanche
Dallas
Gonzales
Hearne
Houston
Navasota
San Marcos
Schulenburg

Utah

Ephraim
Eureka
Hyrum

Vermont

Barre
Charlotte
Chelsea
Jericho
Montgomery
Montpelier
Poultney

Virginia

Buenavista
Charlottesville
Crewe
Phoebus
Roanoke
Tangier

Washington

Chehalis
Cosmopolis

American Cities and Towns—Continued.

Everett
Montesano
New Whatcom
Roslyn
Steilacoom
Tacoma
Vancouver
Walla Walla

West Virginia

Buckhannon
Ceredo
Keyser
Maybeury
Winifrede

Wisconsin

Boscobel
Brodhead
Delavan
Eau Claire
Fond du Lac
Horicon
Kaukauna
La Crosse
Manitowoc
Marinette
Menomonie
Milwaukee
Oconomowoc
Prairie du Chien
Tomah
Tomahawk
Viroqua
Waukesha
Wausau
Winneconne

Wyoming

Cheyenne
Sheridan

THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

The omission of, or evident misuse of capitals, like incorrect spelling and the violation of the rules of grammar, is usually considered an indication of illiteracy. While there is much variation in the use of capitals in certain cases, there is nevertheless a general uniformity, which is governed by fairly definite rules.

The following sub-divisions include the more important cases.

1. **Initial letters.** The initial (beginning) letter of every sentence, every quotation forming a sentence, and every line of poetry, should be a capital.

EXAMPLES:

At the top of the hill, we encountered a notice which read, "No shooting allowed here", so we turned back.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward!

2. **Proper nouns, titles, etc.** A capital letter should begin all special (individual) names, whether of persons, places or things; also titles, as Major, Doctor, Professor, etc., when applied to individuals. Letters used to designate degrees, as LLD., D. D., A. M., etc.; also require capitals. Capitals are also used for many abbreviations; as, C. O. D., Cr., P. M.

NOTE—A list of the more important abbreviations will be found on pp. 158-60.

When a name, as that of a society or a book, consists of a series of words, only the more important are begun with capitals; as, "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals", "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire".

3. **Words denoting heaven, the bible and the Deity,** also pronouns referring to the Deity, should begin with capitals. "It is through His grace and obedience to His law, that is, the Word of God, that we hope for Paradise".

Observe that the word *god* does not require a capital when used other than as an appellation of the Deity; as, "The mills of the gods grind slowly."

NOTE—The word *bible* when used as a general term to indicate a book, is not capitalized. *Example:* He bought a bible. The firm makes a specialty of handsomely bound bibles.

4. **Adjectives derived from proper nouns** should begin with capitals; as, American, French, Johnsonian, English, Victorian. Some adjectives of this class have become so far disassociated from their derivatives, that the initial capital is not required.

EXAMPLES: quixotic, a china cup, a maltese cat, a newfoundland dog, a german-silver spoon, morocco leather.

(a) Verbs derived from proper nouns are not usually capitalized; as, boycott, gerrymander, burke (to suppress secretly). An exception to this rule is *Christian-ize.*

(b) The words east, west, north, south, northwest, etc., are capitalized when used to designate a part of the country; as, "The South had its own problems", The Northwest is particularly interesting to a man from the East."

(c) The adjectives eastern, western, northern, etc., are capitalized when used with respect to some particular region; as, "The customs of Eastern people", "Contrary to Southern interests", "He lives in Eastern Ohio". These words should not be capitalized when used merely to indicate location; as, "Rochester is in the western part of New York."

(d) The word *state* is usually capitalized when used as an official title; as, "Contrary to the laws of the State of Ohio", "I am the State", said Louis XIV. *State* is not capitalized in the ordinary uses of the word; as, "Nebraska is a productive state."

5. **The words I and O.** The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* should always be capitalized. The interjection *oh* is not capitalized unless it begins a sentence or a line of poetry.

6. **Roman numerals.** Capitals are generally used for these, as VIII, LX, etc., but small letters are employed when the numeral is used to indicate a passage of Scripture; as "John xvii-21".

ABBREVIATIONS.

An abbreviation is a letter or letters standing for a word or phrase of which they are a part.

Rules and Suggestions.

1. Abbreviations of proper nouns, titles, etc., consist of or begin with capitals, as do, also, the abbreviations of many other words or phrases that do not begin with capitals when written in full. The capitalizing of abbreviations is merely a matter of usage.

2. Abbreviations should always be followed by a period.

3. Except in the case of proper nouns or addresses, do not ordinarily use abbreviations in the body of the sentence.

NOTE—An exception to this rule is the abbreviations, C. O. D. (collect on delivery). F. O. B. (free on board), and the abbreviations, A. M., P. M., A. D., B. C., etc., when used with figures to indicate time. The names of the months may also be abbreviated in the body of the sentence to indicate a date; as, **Feb. 6, Aug. 16.**

4. Names of cities, and names of the days of the week should never be abbreviated except in lists, tables, etc., where there may not be space to write the words in full.

NOTE—Philadelphia is sometimes written "Phila." and the abbreviation "N. O." is often used for New Orleans, and "S. F." for San Francisco.

5. Abbreviations are usually pluralized by adding *s* to the singular; as, Bro., Bros.; lb., lbs.; fol., fols.; etc.

The following classified lists of commonly used abbreviations should be studied until the student is thoroughly familiar with them:

The United States and Territorial Possessions.

The following list includes the official abbreviations of the several states, the territories, and territorial possessions of the United States, as published by the post-office department. A number of other forms are in common use, but, as a means of establishing uniformity as well as to prevent the missending of mail matter, the postal authorities advise the use of the official forms. It will be noted that in the case of several states, the name is preferably written in full.

Name	Abbreviation
United States of America	U. S. A.
Alabama	Ala.
Alaska Territory	Alaska
Arizona	Ariz.
Arkansas	Ark.
California	Cal.
Colorado	Colo.
Connecticut	Conn.
Delaware	Del.
District of Columbia	D. C.
Florida	Fla.
Georgia	Ga.
Guam	Guam
Hawaii Territory	Hawaii
Idaho	Idaho
Illinois	Ill.
Indiana	Ind.
Iowa	Iowa
Kansas	Kans.
Kentucky	Ky.
Louisiana	La.
Maine	Maine
Maryland	Md.
Massachusetts	Mass.
Michigan	Mich.
Minnesota	Minn.
Mississippi	Miss.
Missouri	Mo.

Name	Abbreviation
Montana	Mont.
Nebraska	Nebr.
Nevada	Nev.
New Hampshire	N. H.
New Jersey	N. J.
New Mexico	N. Mex.
New York	N. Y.
North Carolina	N. C.
North Dakota	N. Dak.
Ohio	Ohio
Oklahoma	Okla.
Oregon	Oregon
Pennsylvania	Pa.
Porto Rico	P. R.
Rhode Island	R. I.
Samoa, Tutuila	Samoa
South Carolina	S. C.
South Dakota	S. Dak.
Tennessee	Tenn.
Texas	Tex.
Utah	Utah
Vermont	Vt.
Virginia	Va.
Washington	Wash.
West Virginia	W. Va.
Wisconsin	Wis.
Wyoming	Wyo.
Philippine Islands	P. I.

Foreign Countries

In sending letters to foreign addresses, it is usually advisable to write the name of the country in full. The following abbreviations, however, are often used:

Austria	Aust.
Australia	Austral.
British America	B. A.
Belgium	Belg.
British India	B. I.
Canada	Can.
Cape of Good Hope	C. G. H.
East Indies	E. I.
England	Eng.
Finland	Fin.
Mexico	Mex.
Netherlands	Neth.
Nova Scotia	N. S.
North West Territory	N. W. T.
Ontario	Ont.
Prince Edward's Island	P. E. I.
Province of Quebec	P. Q.
West Indies	W. I.

The Names of the Months

Name	Abbreviation	Name	Abbreviation
January	Jan.	October	Oct.
February	Feb.	November	Nov.
August	Aug.		
September	Sept.	December	Dec.

The following should not be abbreviated: March, April, May, June, July.

NOTE.—Usage has supported the abbreviations, Mar., Apr., Jun., and Jul., respectively, for March, April, June, and July, but in most modern offices, their use has been discontinued.

Business Abbreviations

The following list contains the more important abbreviations commonly used in business. In making out bills or inventories of merchandise, it is often found convenient to use many abbreviations not authorized by general usage, but which are familiar to those engaged in the special line of business in which the abbreviations are used:

NOTE.—Abbreviations for weights or quantities, etc., as bu., lb., pkg., are usually capitalized in bills, inventories, etc., but are begun with small letters in most other cases.

Attorney.....Att. or Atty.
Account.....Acc. or Acct.
Adventure .....adv.
Advertisement..ad. or adv.
Afternoon .....P. M.
Against (versus) .....vs.
Agent .....Agt.
All Correct .....O. K.
Amount .....Amt.
And so forth....&c or etc.
Answer .....Ans.
Arrive .....ar.
Article .....Art
Assorted .....Asstd.
At .....@
Average .....av.
Avoirdupois .....Avoir.
Bags .....Bgs.
Balance .....Bal.
Bales .....Bls.
Bank .....Bk.
Barrel .....brl. or bbl.
Bill Book .....B. B.
Bill of Lading.....B. L.
Bills Payable.....B. Pay.
Bills Receivable ...B. Rec.
Black .....Blk.
Bought .....Bot.
Bound, Bond .....Bd.
Brother .....Bro.
Brought .....Brot.
Brown .....Bro.
Bundles .....Bdls.
By way of.....via.
Capital .....Cap.
Carat .....Car.
Case .....cs.
Cash Book .....C. B.
Cashier .....Cash.
Cents .....cts.
Charged .....Chg.
Check .....Ck.
Cleared .....cld.
Clerk .....clk.
Collection .....Col.
Collect on Delivery...C.O.D.
College .....Coll.
Commercial..Com. or Coml.
Commission .....Com.
Consignment .....Con.
County or Company....Co.
Creditor or Credit.....Cr.
Current (this month)..Cur.
Custom House .....C. H.
Day Book .....D. B.
Days ..... ds.
Deadhead (free) ....D. H.
Debtor ..... Dr.
Department .....Dept.
Deposit .....Dep.
Discount .....Dis.
Ditto (the same) .....do
Dollars.....dolls. or Dolls.
Domestic .....dom.
Dozen .....doz.
Draft .....Dft.
Each .....ea.
Electric .....Elec.
Errors and omissions excepted....E. and O. E.
Errors Excepted.....E. E.

Business Abbreviations—Continued

Example .....Ex.
Exchange .....Exc.
Expense .....Exp.
Express Money Order .....Ex. M. O.
Favor .....Fav.
Figured .....Figd.
First Quality .....A 1
Folio .....F. or Fol.
Foot or Feet .....ft.
Forenoon .....A. M.
Forward .....Ford.
Free on board.....f. o. b.
Freight .....Frt.
Gallon .....gal.
Gentlemen or Sirs...Messrs.
Gross .....gr. or gro.
Handkerchief .....Hdkf.
Hogshead .....Hhd.
Hour .....hr.
Hundred C
Hundred Weight .....cwt.
Inches .....in.
Instant (this month)...inst.
Insurance .....Ins.
Interest .....Int.
Inventory .....Invt.
Invoice .....Inv.
Invoice Book .....I. B.
Junior .....Jr.
Journal .....J.
Journal Folio .....J. F.
Ledger Folio .....L. F.
Manufacturing .....Mftg.
Memorandum .....Mem.
Merchandise .....Mdse.
Mister .....Mr.
Mistress .....Mrs.
Money Order .....M. O.
Month .....mo.
Namely .....viz.
National .....Nat.
Next Month .....prox.
Number .....No.
Ounce .....oz.
Package .....pkg.
Page .....p.
Pages .....pp.
Paid .....Pd.
Pair .....pr.
Payment .....Payt.
Peck .....pk.
Piece .....pc.
Pieces .....ps.
Pint .....pt.
Post Office .....P. O.
Postoffice Order....P. O. O.
Pound .....lb.
Premium .....Prem.
President .....Pres.
Quart .....qt.
Quarter .....qr.
Railroad .....R. R.
Railway .....Ry.
Received .....Recd.
Sales Book .....S. B.
Secretary.....Sec. or Secy.
Shipment .....Shipt.
Steamer .....Str.
Stenographer .....Sten.
Street .....St.
Superfine .....Super.
Sundries .....Sunds.
Take Notice .....N. B.
That is .....i. e.
Thousand .....M.
Ton .....T.
Transportation .....Trans.
Transaction .....Trans.
Treasurer .....Treas.
Vice-President ....V. Pres.
Volume .....Vol.
Way Bill .....W. B.
Week .....wk.
Weight .....Wt.
Yard .....yd.
Year .....yr.

PART III.

Technical Word Lists.

The purpose of the following lists is to afford stenographers and other office employees a means of studying the technical vocabularies of some twenty-five different businesses and professions. It is always pleasing to an employer to find that his stenographer is familiar with the spelling of the technical words that make up the vocabulary of the business.

The collection of words herewith presented have been gathered from a large number of late technical works, trade catalogs, etc. For convenience of reference, the words have been alphabetically arranged, and the several lists are indexed at the close of the book.

Architects and Builders.

Aaron's-rod
abacus
abatvent
(ȧ bä'vong)
abatvoix
(ä bȧ vwä')
abbey
abutment
acoustic
aisle
alabaster
alcove
altar
amphitheatre
antechoir
antifriction
apse
aqueduct
arabesque
arcade
arcature
arch
architect
architrave
arcuation
arena
areostyle
argillous
asbestos
ashler
ashler facing
asphalt or
asphaltum
attic
auditorium
balcony
baluster
balustrade
banister
baptistery
barrel-vault
base
baseboard
basement
bas-relief
bay-window
bead and butt
beam
bearing
bear-mouthed
belfry
belvedere
bevel
blocage
(blŏ cȧzh')
bolster
boudoir
brackets
bridging-joist
bronzed
buffet
buhlwork
buttery
buttress
Byzantine
caisson
calcimine
canopy
cantelever
capital
caryatides
casement
cathedral
cavetto
ceiling
cellar

Architects and Builders—Continued.

cement
chalet
chamfered
chancel
channel
chapel
chateau
chimney
choir
chords
chute
cistern
clapboards
cleats
closet
cobblestone
cofferdam
cold-rolled
coliseum or colosseum
collar-beam
colonnade
column
concrete
conduit
confessional
conservatory
contractor
coping
corbel
corbelled
Corinthian
cornice
corridor
corrugated
courses
crenelated
cresting
crossette
cupboard
cupola
curb-roof
cut-off
dado
dais
dentil
dimensions
dome
Dorian
Doric
dormer-window
dormitory
dorsal or dossel
dovetail
drainage
dripstone
eaves
elevator
embrasure
encarpus
entablature
entresol
escutcheon
Etruscan
excavation
extension
eyebars
facade
fascia
faucet
fillet
finial
flanged-steel
flashings
flues
flush
flutings
frescoing
fretwork
frieze
frontal
furred
furring
gable
gallery
galvanized
gambrel
gargoyle
garret
girders
glazing
Gothic
granite
gravel
griffin
grille
groin
grouted
guilloche
gutta
gutter
gymnasium
gypsum
hammer-beam
hand-rail
helix
hemacite knob
hip-rafter
hoist
hood-moulding
housing
Ionic
jamb
joists
keystone
kiln-dried
label
lacquered
lap-welded
lateral
lantern
lattice
lavatory
lean-to
lecturn
level
lintel
lip mould
lobby
loft
loggia
longitudinal
loophole
louver
lugs
lumber
lunettes
macadam
mahogany
Malacca
manhole
Mansard roof
mantel
marquetry
masonry
mausoleum
medieval
metope
mezzanine
minaret
modillion
module
monastery
monument
Moresque
mortise

Architects and Builders—Continued.

mosaic
mosque
moulding or molding
mullion
mural
mutule
museum
nave
necking
newel
niche
nosed treads
N. O. S. (not otherwise specified)
observatory
offset courses
ogee
ogive
oratory
orchestra
ordinance
oriel
ornament
orthostyle
out-gauged
ovolo
oylets or eyelets
panel
parquetry
partition
pavilion
pedestal
pediment
pendant
pendent
peristyle
piazza
pilaster
pinnacle
portal
porte-cochere (pôrt'cō shâr')
portico
porphyry
proscenium
quarry
quoin
rabbet
reglet
Romanesque
rotunda
rubble
scroll
silicate
specification
stucco
suite
tenor
tetrastyle
tracery
transom
triglyph
ventilation
viaduct
voussoir

Automobiles, Bicycles, and Motors.

accelerator
accessories
accumulator
acetylene
acetylite
adhesion
adjustable
adjustment
air lever
alcohol
aluminum
amateur
ammeter
anneal
apron
arbor-shaft
armature
artillery
asbestos
auto-cycle
automatic
automobile
axle
badge
baffle-plate
balance
battery
beam
bearing
beech
beveled
bicycle
bicyclist
bike (slang)
billing-spanner
birch
Bleriot lamp
boiler
bolt
bonnet
bottom
bracket
brad-awl
braid
brake
breakdown
bridge-piece
brougham
buckles
buffer
bull
burner
bushed
butt
butterfly-valve
button
cam
camel's-hair
canopy
canvas
caoutchouc
capacity
carbide
carbureter
carriage
carrier
carrying
carvel
casing
castor-oil
catalysis
catalytic
calk
catch
cedar
celluloid

Automobiles, Bicycles, and Motors—Continued.

cement
centaur
center
centrifugal
champion
channel-iron
chassis
chrome
chronometer
circuit
circulation
clamp
clearance
clinch
clip
closure
clutch
coefficient
coil
collapse
collar
combustion
commutator
compass
compression
compressor
condenser
conductor
cone
connecting
contour
contract
controlling
cordal
core
cork
cotter
countersunk
cover
crank-pin
crate
current
curtain
cushion
customs
cut-off
cycle
cyclometer
cylinder
damage
de-clutch
dead-center
deflate
delivery
densimetre
detachable
diagonal
diagram
diameter
diaphragm
differential
diffuse
digger-fork
disc
disengage
dismantle
distributer
draught
drawlink
drill
driving-axle
D-valve
dynamo
ebonite
ebony
eccentric
efficiency
elbow
electric
elliptic
elm
emery
enameled
endless
endurance
engine
erratic
exhaust
exhibition
exhibitor
expansion
explosion
extinguisher
eyebolt
fastener
ferrule
fiber
fillet
filter
flange
flexible
float-chamber
flooder
fluted
fore-carriage
forgings
friction
funnel
gaiter
garage
(gȧ räzh′)
gas-bag
gasket
gauge
gauze
gearing
gib (gĭb not jĭb)
gimlet
goggles
governor
gradient
gradometer
gravel
grease
groove
gudgeon
guide
gunwale
gusset
gutter
headlight
hexagon
honeycomb
hooter
ignition
ignitor
incandescent
induction
inflate
injector
insulate
insulator
interchangeable
interrupter
inverted
jacket
japanned
jet
jockey-pulley
journal
label
laced
landeau
landaulet
lap-weld

Automobiles, Bicycles, and Motors—Continued.

lattice-girder
level
lever
lignum-vitæ
limousine
linchpin
linoleum
longitudinal
lubricant
lubricator
luggage
mahogany
mechanism
membrane
metal
metallic
methylated
mica
milled
misfire
morocco
motor
mudguard
multiple
mushroom-valve
mail-catcher
nave-hoop
nipple
noiseless
non-deflatable
non-skidding
notch
nozzle
number-plate
nut
odometer
offset
operate
option
ordinary
panel
parabolic
paraffin
pattern
pedal
petrol
petroleum
phaeton
pinion
piston
pivot
planetary
planet-wheels
platinum
pneumatic
poncelet
porcelain
pressure
projector
pulley
puncture
quadrant
quadricycle
quadruple
radiator
ratchet
rattan
reflector
regulator
removable
reservoir
reversible
ridable
rivet
rotary
runabout
sal ammoniac
satin-wood
screen
screw
seamless
seat-pillar
secondary
security-bolt
segment
shearing
silencer
skid
socket
sole-piece
spanner
spark-plug
spirit-lamp
spoke
sprayer
sprocket
squawker
steering-bar
stern-post
stud
switch
syringe
tabular
tandem
tappet
tarpaulin
tee
telescope pump
template or templet
tenon
terminal
throttle
thrust
tightener
tire
toe-clip
tonneau
touring-car
trembler-coil
tricycle
trouser-clip
turpentine
U-belt
universal
upholstered
valve
van
vaporizing
vehicle
ventilator
vertical
vibration
victoria
voltage
voltmeter
vulcanized
wagonette
wallet
waste
water-gauge
water-jacket
wedge
weld
wind-shield
wrench
wrist-pin
wrought-iron

Civil Engineering.

(From Rankin's Manual of Civil Engineering.)

abrasion
abrasive
abutment
accumulator
air-compressor
alinement
alkali
alloy
aluminum
analysis
apparatus
aquage
aqueduct
artesian
ashler or ashlar
asphalt or asphaltum
augite
auxiliary
ballast
barometer
barricades
basalt
basin
beam
Bessemer
beton
bituminous
blocade
bowstring
bracing
bulwark
buoyancy
buttress
by-wash
caisson
calcareous
canal
cantilever
carbolic
carbonate
catenary
cement
channel
chlorite
cinders
coefficient
cofferdam
collapse
compass
components
concrete
conduits
conjugate
contour
coping
corrosion
corrugated
counterforts
coursed
crevasse
cribbing
culvert
current
curvature
cylinder
data
datum
deviation
disintegration
dolomite
dowel
drainage
dyke
dynamite
eidograph
elasticity
ellipse
engineer
equilibrium
estimates
excavation
explosives
Fahrenheit
fascine
fatigue
feldspar or feldspath
filtration
floodgate
flue
gauge
geodetic
geostatic
girder
gneiss (nīs)
gradient
granite
grauwacke or graywacke
gravity
groins
grout
gutter
gypsum
homogeneous
horizontal
hornblende
hydraulic
hydrostatic
impact
inertia
irrigation
joggle
kaolin
kiln
laminations
lateral
lattice
levee
level
loam
magnesia
maintenance
malleable
masonry
mastic
material
mattress
metallic
meter
modulus
mortise
mortar
neutral
nickel
nitro-glycerine
non-absorbent
optical
ordinates
pantograph
parabola
parallel
parallelogram
perimeter
petroleum
pier
pile-driver
pillars
planimeter
plates
platometer

Civil Engineering—Continued.

pliability
plotting
polygon
pontoon
potash
pozzolana
or pozzuolana
protractor
puddling
pyrites
quadrant
quarries
quartz
quay (kē)
quoin
rammed
rattler
reconnaissance
regime
reservoir
resilience
resistance
resolution
retaining
revet (re vĕt′)
revetment
rigidity
rivet
roller
rubble
saturate
screed
sextant
shearing
silica
silicate
siphon
skew
sluice
specification
specimen
specific gravity
stability
stadia
stadium
starlings
statics
stirrup
storage
stress
strut
survey
suspension
tenacity
tension
theodolite
thrust
tidal
torsion
traction
trammel
tramway
transit
transverse
traverse
treenail, or trenal
or trunnel
triangulation
trigonometry
trunnions
truss
tunnel
underpinning
vernier
vertical
viaduct
vitrified
warp
wier
wrought
zigzag
zinc

Commercial.

acceptance
accommodation
account
accountant
accrued
actuary
adjustment
administrator
ad valorem
advertise
allotment
amount
antedate
arbitrage
article
assignment
attachment
audit
bail bond
balance
bankruptcy
bargain
billhead
billion
bimetalism
bona fide
bonus
bookkeeper
borrower
bourse
brokerage
budget
bullion
bullish
business
cablegram
calendar
cancel
capital
cargo
cashier
catalog or
catalogue
certify
clerk
coinage
collectible
column
commute
competition
competitor
concern
consignee
consignment
consul
convertible
corporation
counterfeit
coup

Commercial—Continued.

coupon
credit
creditor
current
custom
customer
daily
data
dealer
debenture
debit
debtor
decimal
defalcation
defaulter
deficit
delinquent
demurrage
denomination
deposit
depositary
depository
deterioration
director
discount
dishonor
dividend
document
dormant
draft
drainage
drawee
duebill

duplicate
dutiable
economy
elevator
embarrass
employee
emporium
engross
entrepot
(än tre pō′)
equitable
estimate
exchequer
expedite
expressage
extension
extortionate
extravagant
facsimile
factory
fiduciary
finance
financier
fluctuate
foreclosure
forfeit
forgery
forging
franchise
fraudulent
freight
gross
honorable

illegal
illegible
indorse
indorsement
interstate
intrastate
investment
jobber
journal
ledger
liability
liquidate
Lloyds
loan
lucrative
manager
manufactory
manufacture
margin
maturity
mercantile
merchandise
messenger
millionaire
monetary
money
moneyed
monopolize
monopoly
mortgage
negotiable
negotiate
notary

obligation
overture
panic
patent
pecuniary
policy
postal
preferential
preferred
profit
property
proposition
recoup
reimburse
resource
salary
schedule
seigniorage
signature
solicit
storage
subsidy
subtreasury
sundries
telegram
telephone
tonnage
transfer
transferable
usury
value
waybill

Drugs and Medicines.

abietene
abietin
absinthe
absinthin

absorben
acetic
acetylene
achillein

acid
acolytine
aconite
adulterate

aerate
alcohol
aldehyde
almond-oil

Drugs and Medicines—Continued.

aloes
alkali
alum
ambergris
ammonia
amylic
anhylene
aniline
anime
anise
antimony
antitoxin
apothecary
aqua
aqua fortis
archil
areca
aricine
arnica
aromatic
arrowroot
arsenic
arsenious
arsine
asafetida
asarone
attar
balm
balsam
basil
bay-rum
bdellium
belladonna
benzine
benzoin
bergamot
betel-nut
bicarbonate
bisulphide
bitartrate
boracic
borate
borax
bromate
bromine
calisaya
calomel
camomile
camphine
camphor
cantharides
capsicum
capsule
carbolic
carbonate
carbonic
carboy
carburet
cascara
cascarilla
cassia
castile
castor-oil
caustic
chamois
champagne
chloral
chlorate
chloride
chlorine
chloroform
chromate
citrate
citric
civet
claret
cobalt
cocaine
cochineal
collodion
colocynth
cologne
copaiba
copperas
corrosive sublimate
creosote
crude
crystal
crystallize
cubeb
cumin
cupric
cyanate
cyanic
cyanide
dandruff
decoction
digitalis
dilute
dissolve
druggist
elixir
Epsom salts
ergot
essence
ether
eucalyptus
euphorbia
fennel
fluid
formaldehyde
formic
formula
fusel
galbanum
gallic
gambier
gamboge
gasoline
gelatin
gelsemine
gentain
ginseng
Glauber's salts
glycerin
glyconin
hashish
hellebore
henna
hoarhound or horehound
hydrate
hydro
hydrometer
hypo
indigo
infusion
iodine
iodoform
ipecac
isinglass
Jamaica
laudanum
laurel
lavender
licorice
linseed
liter
litharge
litmus
lobelia
lozenge
madder
magenta
magnesia

Drugs and Medicines—Continued.

mandrake
manganese
mercurial
mercury
methyl
Monsel's
muriatic
myrrh
naphtha
nicotine
nipple shields
nitrate
nitre
nitric
nitro
nitrous
ocher
olive
opium
opodeldoc
orris
oxalic
oxide
oxy
oxygen
paraffin
paregoric
pastil or pastille
pepsin
pessary
pharmaceutical
pharmacist
pharmacy
phenol
phenyl
phosphate
phosphoric
pistachio
podophyllin
poison
potash
potassa
potassium
precipitate
prussiate
prussic
pulverize
pyrogallol
quassia
quassin
quebracho
quinine
rhubarb
Rochelle
rouge
saffron
saleratus
salicin
salicylic
saltpeter
sanguianaria
sarsaparilla
sassafras
Seidlitz
solution
spikenard
sponge
squill
strychnia
strychnine
sublimate
sulphate
sulphide
sulphur
sulphurated
sulphuric
syringe
tartaric
terra
tragacanth
turpentine
vaseline
veratrum
vitriol

Dry Goods and Textiles.

(Cole's Encyclopedia of Dry Goods.)

baca
abdominal corset
accordion pleating
adamantine pin
adenos
Afghan
agra
aida
aigrette
a la mode
allover
alpaca
Amana
amazone
Andalusian
Angola
Angora
antique
apparel
applique
apron
arabesque
armure
arrasene
artificial
asbestos
Astrakhan
atlas
baize
balbriggan
Ballymena
balmoral
bandana
barege
(bȧ rāzh′)
barracan
barre
batiste
bayadere
beaver
bedticking
beige
beurre
bias
biretz
blanket
blazer
bleached
blouse
boa

Dry Goods and Textiles—Continued.

bobbinet
bocasine
bodice
bombazine
bonnet
bootee
border
bosom
boucle
(bōō clay′)
boullionne
(boo yon nay′)
braid
broadcloth
brocade
brocatel
broche (brō shā′)
buckle
bukram
bullion fringe
burnoose
button
calender
calico
cambric
canille
(can-eel′)
canopy
canvas
capote
Cardigan
cardinal
cashmere
cassimere
cassinette
celluloid
challis or chally
(shăl′ly)
chambray
chamois
changeant
(chānge′ant)
chatelaine
chemise
(she meez′)
chenille
cheviot
chevron
chiffon
chinchilla
chine (she-nā′)
chintz
chudder
cloak
coburg
cochineal
collar
collarette
collet (cō lā′)
comfort
couquille
(cō kēl′)
cordonnet
corduroy
corsage
corset
costume
coteline
(cō te leen′)
cotton
coverlet
crape or crepe
cravat
cravenette
crepon
cretonne
crewel
crinoline
crochet
cuff
curtain
cushion
cuttanee
damask
damasse
(dă ma sā′)
decollete
(dā cŏl le tă′)
delineator
denim
diaper
dimity
domestic
domett
dornock
doveskin
dowlas
doily
or doyley
dress-shield
drilling
dyeing
eider-down
elastic
embossing
embroidery
empress cloth
etamine
escurial
etching-silk
fabric
factory
fagoting
fascinator
fastener
Fayal lace
featherbone
fez
fibrilia
fichu (fē′shū)
flannel
flannelette
flax
fleece
flock
florentine
floss
flounce
fluted
four-in-hand
frieze
(frīze or frēze)
frill
fringe
fulling
fustram
galligaskins
gambroon
Gauffre
(gōf′fer)
gauntlet
gauze
genappe
(jē năp′)
gimp
gingham
girdle
glazing
gloria
gobelin
gore
gossamer
gown
grenadine
grisaille
groogram

Dry Goods and Textiles—Continued.

guipure
(ge pūr′)
gunny
gusset
haberdasher
habit
hammer-cloth
hammock
handkerchief
harlequin
havelock
haversack
hemstitch
henrietta
herringbone
hickory
holland
homespun
honeycomb
hosiery
huckaback
or huck
illusion
imitation
ingrain
insertion
interlining
iridescent
jabot
(zhå bō′)
jaconet
Japanese
jeanette
jeans
jersey
kapok
(kå pŏk′)
kerchief
kersey

khaki (khä′kĭ)
kilt
knickerbockers
knitted
lace
lambrequin
(lăm′ brē kĭn)
lamb's-wool
laventine
lawn
leghorn
leno
lingerie
(lăn zhā ree′)
linen
linsey-woolsey
lisse (lēs)
lisle thread (līl)
livery
lockram
lustering
lustrene
mackinaw
macintosh
maco
(mä′kō)
macrame
(măc rà mā′)
madapollam
(măd a pŏl′lam)
madder
madras
mail-cloth
malines
(ma lēnz′)
manila
manteau
(măn′tō)
mantlet

mantilla
mantle
marguerite
marseilles
(mär sālz′)
matelasse
(mät läs′ā)
mauve
melange
(mā länzh′)
mercerize
merion
middy-blouse
milliner
millinery
miroir
(mē rōō ähr′)
mitt
moccasin
modiste
mohair
moire
(mŏh rā′)
moirette
moleskin
montagnac
(mŏn′ta năk′)
moreen
mosquito
mousquetaire
(mŭs kē târ′)
mozambique
muff
muffette
(mŭf e tē′)
muffler
mull
mummy-cloth
muslin

nacre
(nà crā′)
nainsook
nankeen
napery
natte (nàh tā′)
navajo
(näv′a hō)
negligee
(nĕg le zhā′)
nubia
nun's veiling
organdie
ornament
ostrich plume
outing flannel
oxford
pailette
(på yĕt′)
pajamas
paletot
(păl′e tō)
pantalet
pantellas
paramatta
parasol
passementerie
(păs mĕn′ter ĭ)
pattern
pelerine
(pĕl′er in)
pelisse
penang
percale
percaline
persienne
petticoat
picot (pē cō′)
pile

Dry Goods and Textiles—Continued.

pillow
pilot-cloth
pinafore
pique (pē kā′)
placket
plaid
plastron
pleat
plisse (plĭs sā′)
plume
polka-dot
polonaise
pompadour
poplin
portiere
(por tyâr′)
prints
purl
purse
raglan
reefer
remnant
repellent
revers
re vâi r′)
ribbon
ruching
ruffle
sacque
sandal
sarong
satchel
sateen or
satine
satin
satinet
satin grec
(graik)
satin luxor
satin regence
Saxony
sayette
scarf
scrim
sealskin
sebastopol
seersucker
selvedge
or selvage
serge
serpentine
shalloon
shawl
shirt-waist
shoddy
sicilian
silence cloth
silesia
singeing
skein
sponge silk
stockinet
suitings
surtout
sweater
taffeta
Tam O'Shanter
tarlatan
tarpaulin
tartan
tassel
T-cloth
techscarf
tennisflannel
terrycloth
textile
Thibet
tiffany
tights
tinsel
tippet
tissue
toilet
toweling
tricot (trē co′)
trousers
trosseau
(trōō sō′)
tulle (tōōl)
tweed
twill
ulster
underwear
upholstery
valance
valenta
Vandyke
veil
velours
(ve lōōr′)
veloutine
velvet
velveteen
Venetian
waban
wadding
waist
wammus
wash blonde
waterproof
whalebone
woolen
worsted
wrapper
wristlet
yoke
zephyr
zouave

Dry Goods, Etc.—Furs.

angora
Astrakhan
badger
bear
beaver
cat
chinchilla
civet-cat
coney
electric seal
ermine
fisher
fox
goat
lamb
lynx

Dry Goods, Etc.—Furs—Continued.

marmot
marten
mink
mole
monkey
muskrat
nutria
opossum
otter
rabbit
raccoon
sable
seal
sea-otter
skunk
squirrel
wolf
wolverine

Dry Goods, Etc.—Laces.

alencon (ăl en sŏn′)
allover (shĭf′ŏn′)
antique
antwerp
Arabian
arras
Aurillac
Auvergne (ạw′vern)
Ave Maria (ạv e′ mä rē′á)
Bayeux (bä′yū)
bisette
blonde
bobbin
bourbon
bretonne
Brussels
Chantilly
(shăn tĭl′ly)
chiffon
Cluny
craponne
crochet
darned
Devonshire
Dieppe (dē ĕp′)
Duchesse
Dutch
escurial
Fayal
fedora
Flemish-point
footing
Genoa
Grammont (grăm mōng′)
guipure
(gē pūr′)
Honiton
imitation
Irish
knotted
Lille
Limerick
Luxeuil (lŭx āl′)
Maline
Maltese
Mechlin
Medici (mĕd′ĭ cĭ)
melange (mā länzh′)
mignonette (mĭn yo nĕt′)
nanduty
organdie
oriental
oyah (ō′yàh)
passement (păs′mĕnt)
Planen (plon′en)
point (several varieties)
renaissance (rē nā′sance)
seaming
Seville (să vil′lā)
Spanish
tambour
thread
torchon
Vandyke
Valenciennes (vål än′cĭ ĕnz′)
("Val")

Dry Goods, Etc.—Lists of Silks.

bengaline
chirimen (chĭr i mĕn)
crepe de chine (crāp de shēn′)
crepe lisse (lees)
epingle
(ep paing gle′)
etamine
(ē-ta-mēn′)
faille francaise (fāl frang sās)
filo
filoselle
florentine
floret
floretta
floss
foulard
glace (glà sā′)
gros de Indes (gro deh ĭnd′ēs)
gros de Londres (lōn′drā)

Dry Goods, Etc.—Lists of Silks—Continued.

gros de Tours (tōōrs)
gros grain (grō′grān)
habutia (hăb′ū tī′)
louisine (lŭ i zēn′)
marabout (mär′a bōōt)
messaline
Nagapore
organzine
ottoman
paduasoy
peau de soie (pō de swhą′)
Pekin
persiana
rhadzimir (räd′si mĭr)
romaine
royale (roy′al)
samite
sarcenet
satin athena
satin charmeuse (shär mūz′)
satin directoire
satin fuetre (fūtr)
shappe
shantung
shikeginu
shusu-habutai
sicilienne
soie batiste
soie ondee
soleil (sō lā yuh)
souffle (sōōfl)
souple (sōōpl)
soutache (sōō täsh′)
tabaret
tusser

Dry Goods, Etc.—Vegetable Fibre.

agare
broom root
China grass or ramie
cocoanut
cotton
crin vegetal
Cuba bast
Exporto grass
flax
hemp
istle (Tampico)
jute
kittool
lacebark
kapok
linden bast
mallow
manila
mat-rush
Mauritius hemp
Mexican fibre or silk-grass
milkweed
New Zealand flax
palmetto
Palmyra or bassine
piassaba
pineapple
plantain
raffia
ramie or China grass
sida
sisal grass
Spanish moss
sunn-hemp
tapa
vegetable sponge

Educational.

abacus
academic
academy
agriculture
agronomy
algebra
alma mater
analysis
analytic
anatomy
apperception
arithmetic
astronomy
attendance
average
axiom
bookkeeping
botany
calisthenics
campus
catalog
chaperon
civics
civil government
cognition
college
collegiate
commencement
commercial branches
committee
composition
compulsory
conjugate
connote
co-operate
co-ordination
co-relation
corporal
correlation
cultural
curator
curriculum
dean
degree
development
didactics
diploma

Educational—Continued.

discipline
dormitory
drawing
economics
education
elementary
elocution
embryology
encyclopedia
English
entomology
environment
erudition
etymology
evolution
examination
faculty
fallacy
fraternity
French
freshman
fundamental
geography
geology
geometry
German
graduate
grammar
Greek
Greek-letter
gymnasium
gymnastics
histology
history
hygiene
ichthyology
illiteracy
illiterate
intellect
intuition
Italian
janitor
junior
Latin
literature
logic
lyceum
manual training
mathematician
matriculate
mental arithmetic
meteorology
methods
microscopy
mineralogy
museum
music
nomenclature
normal
oral
oratory
ornithology
orthoepy
orthopedy
orthography
pedagogue
pedagogy
penmanship
philology
philosophy
physical culture
physics
physiology
polytechnic
practical
preceptor
preparatory
primary
principal (chief)
principle (truth)
professor
proficient
program
psychic
psychology
punctuality
reading
register
rhetoric
rhetoricals
rudiments
salary
scholar
science
scientific
secondary
semester
seminary
senior
shorthand
sloyd
society
sophomore
sorority
Spanish
specialize
spelling
stenography
synthesis
synthetic
tardiness
technical
technology
theme
theology
theoretical
thesis
truancy
truant
tuition
tutor
typewriting
university
vocabulary
word analysis
writing
written
zoology

Great Educators.

Abbott, Lyman
Angell, James B.
Comenius, Johann
Darwin, Charles
Dwight, Timothy
Eliot, Charles W.
Epictetus
Emerson, R. W.
Froebel, Frederick
Hadley, Arthur T.
Harris, Wm. T.
Arnold, Thomas
Harper, Wm. R.
Hinsdale, B. A.
Mann, Horace
Parker, Francis
Pestalozzi
Spencer, Herbert

Electrical.

accumulator
acid
aerial
alternating current
alternation
alternator
aluminum
amalgamation
ammeter
ampere
amperometer
annealing
annular
annunciator
anode
antennae
anti-parallel
apparatus
appliances
arc
armature
arrester
asbestos
astatic
atomic
attraction
automatic
auxiliary
ballistic
battery
Bandet siphon
bell hanger
belting
bichloride
bichromate
bimetallic
blow-out
blowpipe
bobbin
boosters
bracket
brake
breaker
brush
Bunsen
bus-bar
bushings
cable
cadmium
calibration
calorimeter
Camacho
candle-power
capacity
carbons
Cardew
cascade
cathode
cells
centrifugal
charging
chemical action
chloride
choke-coil
circuit
circular
cleat work
coefficient
coherer
coil
collector
compensator
commutator
concentric
condenser
conductor
conduit
conical
connection
constant
continuous
contact
controller
converter
cores
coulombmeter
countershaft
coupling
crane motor
critical point
cross-arms
cross-over switch
current
curves
cut-out
cyanide
cycle
Daniell
decomposition
deflection
delta
demagnetize
density
depolarizer
deposit
Deprez-D'Arsonval
developments
defractive
disintegration
disk
distribution
duplex
dynamic
dynamometer
dynamos
economy
eddy
Edison
efficiency
electric
electrician
electricity
electro-cautery
electrode
electro-dynamic
electro-engraving
electro-gilding
electrolier
electrolysis
electrolyte
electrolytic
electro-magnet
electrometer
electromotive
E. M. F. (electro motive force)
electroplate
electro-polar
electroscope
electrostatic
electro-therapeutics
electrotype
elevator
energy
ether
equalizer
equivalent
exciter
factor
Faradaic
Farady
Faure
feeders
filament

Electrical—Continued.

film
five-phase system
formulas
Foucault
friction
fuse blocks
galvanic
galvanometer
galvanoscope
gassing
gauss
generate
generator
gramme ring
gravity
Grenit
ground director
gutta-percha
illuminating
illuminator
impedance
incandescence
incandescent lamps
indicator
inductance
induction-coil
inductivity
inductor-alternator
insulator
intensity
interference
internal
Jablochkoff
kilowatt
kinetic
luminescence
luminometer
magnet
magnetic
magnetism
magneto
Marconi
meter
mica
microfarad
microphone
millimeter
milliampere
millivoltmeter
motive
motor
multiple
multipolar
negative
Nernst
neutral
nickel
nitrate
nitric
non-arcing
non-conductor
ohm
ohmic
ohmmeter
okonite
Pacinotti
parallel
permeable
permeance
photometer
platinum
Poggendorff
polarity
polarization
polyphase
positive
potential
potentiometer
pupillary
radian
radiator
Radigent
radius
ratio
reactance
receiver
rectifier
regeneration
relay
repulsion
residual
resistance
resonance
resultant
reverser
rheostat
rotary
rotation
rotor
sal ammoniac
saturation
scale
sediment
self-induction
sensibility
sensitive
series
shaft
shunt
Shallenberger
Siemen
signal
simplex
single-phase
siphon
socket
solder
solenoid
solution
specific
spherical
spiral
standard
static
stator
step-down
storage
submarine
switchboard
synchronous
system
tamidine
tangent
tangential
telegraph
telephone
temperature
terrestrial
Thompson
thermo-electric
thermostat
thermostatic
torque
tracts
transformer
transmission
transmitter
trolley
Tudor
vacuum
Varley
vitrified
volt

Electrical—Continued.

voltage
volt-ammeter
volt-ampere
voltmeter
vulcanize
Wadell-Entz
Wallace
watt
wattmeter
weatherproof
Westinghouse
Wheatstone
Wollaston
Y-System
X-ray
zinc

Florists and Nursery.

acacia
acanthus
agave
ageratum
almond
amaranth
amaryllis
anemone
anona
apricot
arbor-vitae
arbutus
begonia
blossom
bouquet
bulbous
cactus
campanula
carnation
catalpa
catawba
cudculio
cypress
dahlia
euphorbia
exotic
florist
fuchsia
geranium
girdle
gladiolus
greengage
heather
heliotrope
holly
hyacinth
hybrid
Japonica
jasmine
lilac
lily
magnolia
marguerite
mignonette
mulberry
myrtle
nasturtium
nectarine
noisette
oleander
orchid
palmetto
pansy
pelargonium
petunia
phlox
phylloxera
poinsetta
pomegranate
privet
propagate
raspberry
rhododendron
scion
tulip
verbena
viburnum
weigelia
wistaria
yew
yucca

Furniture and Carpets.

abraum
adjustable
antique
Antwerp
Arras
automatic
Axminster
bamboo
beech
bevel
birch
bird's-eye maple
bracket
brocade
brocatelle
Brussels
buffet
burlap
buttress
cabinet
cane-seat
carpet
carving
caster
cedar
cheval
chiffonier
chills
china-closet
colonial
commode
Cordeman
corduroy
corrugated
couch
Crex
cupboard
curtain
cushion
damask

Furniture and Carpets—Continued.

dammara
davenport
decorated
diamond tufted
divan
dresser
durable
elaborately
embossed
enamel
escritoire
excelsior
extension slides
fabrikoid
factory
fiber
Flemish
flexible
furniture
genuine
gilt
hassock
helical springs
hickory
imitation
ingrain
Japanese
jardiniere
jardiniere-stand
Kidderminster
kneading-board
knobs
knock-down
lacquer
linoleum
locust
lounge
lustre
mahogany
malleable-iron
mantel
matting
mattress
mirror
mission
mohair
moquette
Moresque
Morris chair
mouldings
Napier mattings
oriental
ornamental
Ostermoor
ottoman
oxidized
panels
partition
pedestal
perambulator
pigeonhole
pile
pillars
plaited
2-ply, 3-ply, etc.
polished
princess
quarter-sawed
ratchet
rattan
reed-seat
refrigerator
reinforced
renovate
resilient
reversible
Rococo
Roman chairs
ruffle
rustic
screens
scroll-sawed
seasoned
sectional
serpentine
serviceable
settee
shape-swelled
sideboard
silica
Smyrna
sofa
specifications
spindles
spiral
suite
(sweet)
tabourette
tapestry
tiles
upholstered
velours
veneer
Vernis Martin
Verona plush
wardrobe
warp
waterproof
weathered
Welch combination
willowware
Wilton rugs
Windsor
worsted
woven wire

Groceries.

allspice
almond
anchovy
anise
apricot
asparagus
banana
barley
barrel
Bermuda onion
biscuit
bluing
bologna
bonbon
brazilnut
butterine
candied
cantaloupe
caramel
carrot
cassava
cauliflower
caviar
cayenne

Groceries—Continued.

cereal
cheese—
  Brie
  Camenbert
  Edam
  Limburger
  Neufchatel
  Parmesan
  Roquefort
chestnut
chicory
chili
chocolate
chow-chow
cinnamon
citron
cocoa
coffees—
  cereal
  Guatemala
  Java
  Maracaibo
  Mocha
  Rio
  Santos
cottolene
curry
damson
farina
faucet
gasoline
gelatin
gherkin
ginger
glucose
grape-fruit
grocer
guava
haddies
halibut
herring
hominy
honey
horseradish
indigo
jelly
kerosene
lemon
lettuce
loquat
macaroni
mace
mackerel
malaga
mangoes
marmalade
mayonnaise
melon
molasses
mullagatawny
mustard
nutmeg
olive
orange
oyster
paprika
parsnip
peanuts
pearline
pecans
persimmons
phosphate
piccalili
pippin
potash
preserves
pretzel
prune
pumpkin
quince
radish
raisin
raspberry
rhubarb
salad
salmon
Saratoga chips
sardines
sauerkraut
  (or sourcrout)
soap
sorghum
spaghetti
spinach
succotash
sugar
syrup
tamarind
tangerine
tapioca
teas—
  Ceylon
  Eng. breakfast
  gunpowder
  imperial
  Japan
  oolong
  young hyson
terrapin
tomatoes
vanilla
vegetables
vermicelli
vinegar
walnut
woodenware

Hardware.

adzes
agate ware
aluminum
ammunition
anchors
andirons
anti-rattlers
asbestos
augers
automatic
awls
awning hooks
axles
Babbitt metal
balances
barbed wire
bar lead
barometers
barrel-bolts
bevels
bevel-squares
biggins
biscuit cutters
bit-brace extensions
bits
bitstocks

Hardware—Continued.

blacksmith's twyers or tuyeres
boring machines
brackets
breast-chains
breast-drills
breech-loading
Britannia
broadaxes
broilers
bronze
buttresses
butts
caliber
calipers
candelabrum
canisters
canteens
cant-hooks
ceiling hooks
cereal cookers
chafing dishes
chamfers
chandeliers
chilled
chisels
choke-bored
cimeters
circular
clapboards
clevises
clothes-wringers
cockeyes
cocoa handles
colanders
cold rolled
compasses
corkscrews
cornice
corn-planters
corrugated
countersinks
crickets
cross-cut
cupboard knobs
curry combs
cuspidors
cutlery
Damascene
Damascus
daubers
dead-locks
D-ends
dehorning
differential
discs
dividers
dog-collars
dog muzzles
door-bell levers
door-knobs
double-action
doubletrees
dumb-waiters
dynamite
eaves-troughs
ebony
egg-beaters
emery
enameled
erasers
escutcheons
extinguishers
eyelets
farina boilers
farriers' knives
fasteners
faucets
fellies or felloes
fenders
ferules
files
fishhooks
fixtures
flat bastard files
fleams
flour scoops
fluting machines
forceps
freezers
freighters
froes
funnels
furnaces
fuses
gallery riffles
galvanized
gasoline cans
gauges
geese
gem pans
gill nets
gimlets
glaziers' points
glue
goggles
gongs
gouges
graniteware
graters
griddles
gridiron
grindstones
grips
grub hoes
grummers
hack-saws
hair-clippers
half-round
halters
hames
hameclips
hammocks
hardies
hardware
harness awls
harrow teeth
hatchets
heads
hedge-shears
heel-braces
hemp twine
hinges
hobnails
hods
hollow-ware
holsters
hones
horizontal
horseshoes
horseshoers
Hungarian nails
huskers
ice-breakers
implements
jack-planes
Japanned
joiner's saws
kettle ears
key-rings
knives

Hardware—Continued.

knife-sharpeners
knitting-pins
knobs
lag-screws
laminated
latches
lathes
lawn-mowers
lemon-squeezers
letterpresses
levels
levers
line-spreads
links
lip-shanks
malleable
mallets
mandrels
manicure scissors
Manila paper
mashers
match-safes
mattocks
mauls
meat-stuffers
mincing-knives
minnow-buckets
mirrors
mitre-squares
molasses-gates
molds or moulds
mortises
mountings
mouthpieces
muffin-rings
muskets
mustard-spoons
muzzle-loading
nail-claws
nail-pullers
nickel-plated
nippers
nipple-wrenches
nutcracks
octagon
openers
out-cutters
ovens
ox-bows
ox-yokes
padlocks
pallet-knives
panel-saws
parers
patent
paulins
pearl agate
peavies
peg breaks
perches
percussion
perforated
picture knobs
pieced tin
pie-servers
pikes
pinchers
pinking irons
pistol grips
pitchers
plain cases
planes
plane-irons
plates
pliers
plugs
plumb-bobs
pocket oilers
pokers
pokes
poles
porcelain-lined
pouches
powder-flasks
primers
prods
protractors
pulleys
pumice
punches
Puritan cookers
push-buttons
putty-knives
quarry picks
rabbet-planes
rainproofs
raisers
rakes
ramrods
rasps
ratchets
rattles
razor-strops or straps
reamers
rebounding shell extractors
reflectors
refrigerators
reloaders
retinned
revolvers
riddles
rifles
rigging
rim-fire
ripsaws
roasters
rockers
rollers
rolls
roofing
rowlocks
sadirons
samplers' cotton
sandpaper
sawbucks
scabbards
scale-beams
scales
Schaghticoke
scissors
scoops
scrapes
screens
screws
screw-drivers
screw-eyes
scroll-saws
scrubbers
scythes
seine twine
seines
shears
sheet-iron
shoe-lasts
shot-pouches
shovels
show-cases
shutter-bars
sieves

Hardware—Continued.

sifters
single-action
sinkers
skates
skeleton
skillets
skimmers
sledges
snaps
snath or snead
snips
socket-slips
solder
spades
spatulas
speaking-tubes
spears
spice-mills
spiders
spikes
spindles
spinners
spittoons
spoke-shaves
sporting goods
spouts
spreaders
sprinklers
spurs
squares
squibs
stair-rods
stake-mauls
staples
steak-mauls (for meats)
steamers
steelyards
stepladders
stewpans
stocks
stools
stoppers
stovepipe
straight-edge
strap-hinges
stretchers
studs
supporters
swages
swivels
tackle
tack-pullers
tailors' geese
tamping-shovels
tarpaulins
teakettles
testers
thermometers
thimbles
T-hinges
thumb-latches
thumb-pieces
ties
tills
tire-bolts
toasters
toe-calks
toilet ware
tongs
tongue-chains
towel-rollers
tracing-wheels
trammel-points
transoms
trays
tree-pruners
tricycles
triggers
tripods
trolling-bait
trough-hangers
trowels
trucks
tubing
tureens
tuyere-irons
tweezers
twine
upholsterer's needles
upsets
vases
velocipedes
ventilators
wad-cutters
waffle-irons
wagon-brakes
waiters
water-coolers
weather-strips
webbing
web-saw
wedges
weeders
weights
whiffletrees
whip-sockets
whistles
wicks
Winchester
window-cleaners
Windsor
wire-cutters
woodenware
wrenches
wringers
wrought-iron
Yale keys
Yankee calipers
yardsticks
zinc

Jewels and Optical Terms.

aberration
achromatic
agate
albata
aluminum
amethyst
bangle
barometer
binocular
bizet
bloodstone
brilliant
britannia
bronze
brooch
cameo
camera
canary-stone
candelabra
carat
carbuncle
carnelian
chalcedony
chrysoberyl
crysoprase
compass
coral
crescent
crystal
diamond
earring
embossed
emerald
enamel
engraved
escapement
facet
focal
focus
fresnel lens
goggles
ivory
jade
jasper
jewel
jeweler
kaleidoscope
kodak
laquer
lapidary
lapis lazuli
lens
lorgnette
lunette
magnify
medallion
melanite
microscope
monocle
monocular
monogram
moonstone
necklace
nickel
objective
opal
opera-glass
optical
pendant
pendulum
rhinestone
ruby
sapphire
solitaire
spectacles
stereoscope
tourmaline
turquoise

Law Terms.

abalienate
abatement
abator
abettor
abeyance
ab initio
ab intestate
abolition
abrogate
accession
accessory
accomplice
accusation
acknowledgment
acquittal
actionable
ad interim
adjudicate
adjutant
administer
administrator
admiralty
admissible
adult
adultery
ad valorem
affiant
affidavit
affirmation
agency
alias
alibi
alienate
alimony
allegation
allowance
ante-mortem
antenuptial
appeal
appellant
appurtenance
arbitration
arraign
arson
assault
assignor
assumpsit
attachment
attest
attorney
avoidance
bail
bailee
bailiff
bankrupt
barratry
bastard
battery
belligerent
bequeath
bigamy
bona fide
bonus
bottomry

Law Terms—Continued.

brief
burglary
capias
caveat
certify
certiorari
chancellor
chancery
chattel
circuit
circumstantial
client
codicil
collusion
commitment
commonwealth
competent
complicity
compromise
concurrent
conditional
confession
consideration
conspiracy
consummate
contentment
continuance
contravene
contributory
conveyance
corporation
corpus delicti
court-martial
covenant
coverture
criminal
criminate
damage
debenture
debtor
deceased
decedent
decision
deed
defalcation
defamatory
default
defeasance
defeasible
defendant
defense
defensible
del credere
delinquent
delivery
demise
demur
demurrer
deponent
derogation
devise
digest
dismissal
dissolve
disseize
distrain
divorce
document
domicile
duress
easement
ejectment
embracery
enjoin
equity
escheat
estoppel
evidence
exception
execution
executor
exemplary
exemption
extenuating
extinguish
extortion
fac-simile
felonious
felony
foreclosure
forgery
franchise
fraudulent
garnishee
garnishment
gratuitous
guardian
habeas corpus
illegal
illicit
immaterial
impanel
implicate
inalienable
incendiary
incestuous
incident
incompetent
incriminate
indemnity
indeterminate
inherit
innocent
inquest
interplead
intervene
intestate
intrinsic
inure
irrelevant
jeopardy
judgment
judicial
judiciary
jurisdiction
jurisprudence
jurist
jury
justice
justifiable
lapse
larcenous
larceny
legacy
legal
legality
legatee
legitimate
lessee
leze majesty
liable
libel
lien
liquidate
litigant
litigation
magistrate
maintenance
malfeasance
malpractice
mandamus
mandatory
martial
maturity
mayhem
minority

Law Terms—Continued.

misdemeanor
misfeasance
misprison
mitigating
mittimus
mortgage
mortmain
negligence
negotiable
nolle prosequi
nol pros
non compos mentis
nonsuit
notary
nugatory
nuisance
null
nullify
nuptial
oath
obligate
obligatory
obsolete
original
overt
oyer
oyez
panel
paramour
parole
patent
penal
penally
penalty
peonage
peremptory
perjury
petit
petition
pettifogger
plaintiff
plead
posse
possessory
post-mortem
prejudice
presumptive
priority
probate
procedure
process
profert
promissory
proviso
quash
quasi
quo warranto
rebuttal
recover
relator
release
remedy
remitter
remittitur
repleader
replevin
replevy
reprieve
rescind
respondent
reverse
revoke
sentence
solicitor
subpoena
summary
supersedeas
surrogate
tenable
tenement
terminer
testify
testimony
title
tort
traverse
trespass
ultra vires
valid
venire
venue
verdict
vitiate
voidable
waive
waiver
warrant
warranty
whereas
witness
writ

Legal Terms and Phrases from the Latin.

(From Cochran's Law Lexicon.)

ab initio; from the beginning.
a mensa et thoro; a kind of divorce.
ad litem; for the suit.
animus; mind, will, intention.
animo cancellandi; with intent to cancel.
animo furandi; with intent to steal.
animo manendi; with intent to remain.
animo revocandi; with intent to revoke.
animo testandi; with intent to make a will.
bona fide; in good faith.
bonis asportatis; writ of trespass.
capias; a generic name for writs.
capita; heads.
caveat; let him take heed.

caveat emptor; let the buyer beware.
consideratum est per curiam; it is considered by the court.
contra; against.
contra pacem; against the peace.
corpus delicti; the body of the offense.
damnum absque injuria, loss occasioned without wrong.
de bonis non; considering goods not administered.
de bonis propriis; judgment against executor.
de die in diem; continuously.
de facto, de jure; in fact, by right.
delictum; crime, tort, or wrong.
ex contractu; those which arise out of contract.
ex officio; by virtue of his office.
ex delicto; from the fault of.
ex parte; of the one part.
ex post facto; made after the occurrence.
ex tempora; from the time.
habeas corpus; that you have the body.
habendum; clause following the granting part of a deed.
idem; the same.
idem sonans; sounding the same.
in futuro; in the future.
in pari causa; delicto; materia; in an equal case.
in personam; against the person.
in re; in the matter of.
in rem; against the thing.
in transitu; in transit.
in toto; in the whole.
inter alia; among other things.
inter alios; among other persons.
inter partes; between the parties.
inter sese; among themselves.
inter vivos; between living persons.
interim; in the meantime.
interim order; one made in the meantime.
intra vires; within its powers.
ipso facto; by the very act itself.
juris; of law.
jus; law.
jus disponendi; the right of disposing of property.
lex; a law.
lex contractus; the law of the contract.
lex fori; the law of the country where an action is brought.
lex loci; the law of the place where a contract is made.
lex scripta; the written or statute law.
lex terrae; the law of the land.
locus contractus; the place of the contract.
locus delicti; the place where the injury was committed.
locus in quo; the place in which.
locus rei sitae; the place where the thing is situated.
mala in se; acts which are wrong in themselves.
mala fides; bad faith.
non-age; not of full age.
non compus mentis; one not of sound mind.
non detinet; he does not detain.
non est factum; not the defendant's deed.
non obstante; notwithstanding.
non obstante veredicto; notwithstanding the verdict.
nulla bona; no goods.
obiter dictum; a saying by the way.

onus probandi; the burden of proof.
pactum; an agreement.
pari; equal.
pari delicto; in equal fault.
pari materia; in the same matter.
pari passu; with equal step.
particeps criminis; a partner in crime.
pendente lite; while the suit is pending.
per; by.
per annum; by the year.
per auter vie; during the life of another.
per capita; by the head.
per curiam; by the course.
per diem; by the day.
per my et per tout; by half and by whole.
per se; by itself.
per totam curiam; by the full court.
per confesso; as confessed.
pro rata; in proportion.
pro tanta; for so much; to that extent.
pro tempore; for the time being.
quaere; inquire.
quantum meruit; as much as he has earned.
quantum valebant; as much as they were worth.
quasi contract; an implied contract.
quasi-trustee; a person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust.
quo animo; with what mind.
quo jure; by what right.
quo warranto; by what authority.
ratio decidendi; the reason for the decision.
rem, action in; to bind a thing.
rem; judgment in; a judgment which gives to the successful party possession of some definite thing.
res; a thing.
res gestae; all the things done.
res judicata; a point already judicially decided.
seriatim; severally and in order.
stare decisis; to stand by decided cases.
status; state or condition.
status quo; the existing state of things.
ultra vires; exceeding authority.
versus; against.
vi et armis; with force of arms.
vinculo matrimonii; from the bond of matrimony.
viva voce; by the word of mouth.

Machinery.

accelerate
accessories
addendum
adjustable
adz
alligator wrench
anchor
anneal
annular
annular bit
anvil
apron-roll
articulation
ascent
assemble
atmospheric
attachments
auger
automatic
axial
axis
axle
Babbitt-metal
balance
ball-bearing
ballistic
barette-file
bascule
base-plate
bastard
break-iron
beam-compass
bearings
bed-die
bell-shaped
bellows
belly-brace
belting
bench
Bessemer steel

Machinery—Continued.

bevel
blow-off
blue-print
bobbin
boiler-plate
bolt
bonnet-bolt
border
bore
bottom
bow-compass
brace
bracket
brake-lever
braze
break-off
breast-drill
briar-tooth
broach
bronze
burnisher
bushing
butte
buttress
buzz-saw
caliber
calipers
calk
cam
case-harden
casing
castellated
cement
center-bit
centrifugal
centripetal
chisel
chute
circumference
clutch
coil
collar
compass
compressible
cone
Corliss
corrugated
corundum
cotter
counter-balance
counterpoise
countersink
coupler
coupling
cover-plate
crane
crank-shaft
crucible
curvilinear
cycloidal
cylinder
cylindrical
deflection
delivery-pipe
delta-metal
diameter
differential
dimension
disengage
disk
distributory
distributing
dolly
double
drill
driver
dynamite
eccentric
eccentricity
electro
elevator
emery
engine
engineer
energy
equaling
equatorial
equilibrium
error
exhaust
eye-screw
fastener
faucet
feed-cock
flange
flexure
forceps
forge
foundry
friction
fulcrum
furnace
Gall's chain
gasket
gauge
gearing
governor
gouge
granite
graphite
gravity
groove
grub-screw
guard
gudgeon
guide
gullet-tooth
hammer
helical
hematite
hexagon
hollowing
horse-power
horizontal
hydraulic
idler
inertia
internal
isolating
intermittent
involve
joggle
joint
journal
junk-ring
kinematics
kinetic
laminated
lathe
lever
limit
linchpin
link-pin
longitudinal
lubricating
lubricator
lubricity
machine
machinery
machinist
manometer
mantel
mechanic
metal
metallic
mitre

Machinery—Continued.

momentum
mortise
motor
mould
movable
movement
muff-coupling
multiple
multiplex
nave
nickel-steel
nippers
nipple
nozzle
oblique
orifice
oscillating
paning-hammer
parallel
pattern
pawl
pedestal
pendulum
perforate
pierce
pinchers
piston
pit-saw
pivot
plane (a tool)
planer
platinum
pliers
plumb-bob
plunger
pneumatic
polar
polisher
portable
pressure
projection
proportional
protractor
puddled iron
pulley
quadruplex
radius
ratchet
reamer
reducing
regulator
reservoir
resilience
resinous
resultant
reverse
revolution
ribbon-spring
riffler
rigid
rigidity
rivet
riveter
rolled
roller
rotary
safety-valve
scale
screw
scroll
scroll-saw
sectional
shank
shears
sheave
sheet-iron
shoulder
shovel
skew-gear
sleeve-coupling
slide-valve
slot
slotting
socket
solder (sodder)
spanner
specific
spelter
spherical
spigot
spindle
spiral
spirit-level
splice
spline
sprocket
spur-gear
standard
strain
stress
stretcher
stroke
stud-bolt
stuffing
suction
superheated
swivel
tail-piece
taper-pin
tenon-saw
tensile
throttle-valve
thumb-nut
tortion
tracer
transmission
transmitting
transverse
triangular
trip-hammer
triple-expansion
T-square
tubular
turbine
undulated
uniform
universal
vacuum
valve
velocity
veneer-saw
vernier
vice
volute
V-thread
wedge
weld
whetstone
winch
windlass
wrench
zinc

Medical and Hospital.

abdominal
abducent
abductor
abnormal
abortion
abrasion
abscess
absorbent
acclimated
accretion
adenoid
adipose
aggravate
ague
alimentary
alveolar
amputate
anaemia
anatomy
anesthesia
angina
anodyne
anthrax
antidote
antiphlogistine
antiscorbutic
antiseptic
anti-toxin
aperient
apoplexy
appendicitis
artery
asphyxia
assimilate
asthma
astigmatism
ataxia
atrophy
auscultation
autopsy
bandage
bilious
bougie
bronchial
bronchitis
cancer
canker
capsule
carbuncle
cardiac
carditis
cartid
cartilage
cataleptic
catamenial
cataract
catarrh
cathartic
catheter
cauterize
cephalic
cerebral
cervical
chilblain
chlorosis
cholera
chronic
cicatrize
cinchona
cirrhosis
cite
clavicle
clinical
colic
colloid
coma
comatose
constipation
consumption
contagious
convalescent
corpuscle
costal
costive
cranium
croup
curvature
cutaneous
cuticle
delirium
dementia
demulcent
diabetes
diagnose
diagnosis
diarrhea
dietary
digest
disease
disinfect
dislocation
diuretic
dorsal
dossil
Dover's powder
drainage
dropsy
dysentery
dyspepsia
eclectic
eczema
effusion
embolism
embolus
emetic
emollient
emulsion
enema
enteric
entrails
epidemic
epidermis
epiglottis
epilepsy
epileptic
epithelium
erysipelas
esophagus
(or aesophagus)
faeces
fascia
febrifuge
febrile
femoral
femur
fever
flatulence
flux
fibroid
filtrate
fomentation
fumigate
gangrene
gastric
gastritis
genital
germicide
glottis
goiter
gout
gynecology
hectic
hemorrhage
hemorrhoids
hepatic
hernia

Medical and Hospital—Continued.

herpes
homeopath
hospital
humerus
hydropath
hydrophobia
hypodermic
hysteria
hysterics
influenza
infusion
inoculate
insanity
intermittent
intestinal
invalid
iris
irritant
irruption
jaundice
jugular
juniper
kidney
laceration
lachrymal
lacteal
lancet
laryngeal
laryngitis
larynx
laudable
leech
leprosy
lesion
lethal
leuco
ligament
ligature
liniment
lithotomy
lumbago
lumbar
lupus
lymphatic
macerate
malaria
malignant
materia medica
measles
meatus
medical
medicate
medicinal
medicine
medulla
melancholia
meningitis
mesentery
miasma
miscarriage
morbid
morphia
morphine
mortal
mucous (a)
mucus (n)
muscle
muscular
myopia
nasal
nausea
nauseate
necrosis
nephralgia
nephritis
nervine
neuralgia
neurasthenia
neurosis
neurotic
nostalgia
nostrum
nourishment
noxious
obstetric
occipital
oculist
operation
opiate
ossify
osteopathy
ovary
palate
palsy
pancreas
paralysis
paralytic
paralyze
parietal
parotid
pasteurize
patella
pathology
pectoral
peritoneum
peritonitis
periosteum
perspiration
pharyngeal
pharynx
phlegm
phthisic
physic
physician
placenta
pleura
pleurisy
pneumonia
post-mortem
prolapsus
prophylactic
ptomaine
(tō′mā ĭn)
pulmonary
pulse
pyaemia
pyorrhea
quinsy
rabies
relapse
remedy
respiration
respiratory
rheum
rheumatism
rickets
rubella
salivate
salt rheum
sanatory
sanitary
sciatica
sclerosis
scrofula
scurvy
soporific
speculum
spinal
sterilize
stetorous
stethoscope
stomach
strabismus
stricture
styptic
subclavian

Medical and Hospital—Continued.

syncope
syphilis
syphilitic
temperature
tendon
tepid
tetanus
thrombosis
throbus
thyroid
tonsil
tourniquet
toxic
trachea
tracheotomy
trepan
tuberculosis
tuberculous
tumor
tympanum
ulcer
umbilical
urethra
uterine
uterus
vaccinate
vaccine
vaginal
varicose
variloid
venereal
vertigo
viris
vomit

Mining.

(From Croforth's Glossary.)

adesite
adit
adobe
aegirite
agate
affinity
aggregated
aith-piece
alloy
alluvium
aluminum
amalgam
ampelite
analysis
andesite
anglesite
anthracin
anthracite
antimony
aqua fortis
archimedean
argentiferous
arroyo
asbestos
asphalt
assaying
assessment
attrition
audit-level
augite
auriferous
average
azurite
barite
barren contact
barriers
basalt
base-metal
bauxite
bismuth
bitumen
bituminous
blende
bloom
blossom rock
bonanza
bosses
boulders
brattice
brazing
breast
breccia
bucking-iron
buddle
bullion
burro
burr stone
cache (cȧsh)
calcareous
calc-spar
calcite
calx
cannel coal
canon (căn′yŭn)
carbonate
carboniferous
chute (shōōt)
cinnabar
clean-up
cleavage
cobalt
cofferdam
collar
comb
concrete
conduit
corundum
coyoting
crevice
cribbing
crosscut
crucible
crystal
cupel
cupriferous
cyanide
debris (dā brē′)
deposit
detritus
diggings
diluvium
disintegrated
dolomite
durns
El Dorado
erosion
fault
feeder
feldspar
ferruginous
fissure
flang
float

Mining—Continued.

floride
flume
fluorite
fluor-spar
flux
forfeiture
fossil
fuse (v)
or fuze (n)
galena
galvanize
garnet
geode
glacial
glacier
gneiss (nīs)
gouge
granite
gravel
gravity
grubstake
gulch
gypsum
hematite
hornblende
hyacinth
hydraulic
igneous
incline
indurated
intersect
intrusive
iridium
iron-hat
jasper
jigger
jumper
kaolin
lava
leaching
ledge
level
lignite
limestone
litharge
little giant
loadstone
lode
malachite
malleable
manganese
marl
matrix
mercury
metal
metallurgy
mica
mineral
mineralogy
moraine
nickel
nodule
nugget
obsidian
ochre
onyx
opal
operator
ore
outfit
output
oxide
petroleum
placer
platinum
plumbago
plumming
porphyry
precipitate
promoter
prospect
pyrites
(pī rī′tēz)
pyrozene
quartz
quartzite
quicksand
raise
ravine
reducing
reef
refractory
riffles
rocker
royalty
sapphire
sardonyx
schist
seam
selvage
sheave
silica
slimes
sluice
smelting
specimen
stalactite
stope
strata
stull
substratum
sulphur
sulphuret
superficial
syenite
sylvanite
tackle
tailings
tamping
tellurium
topaz
trachytes
triturate
tufa
tummals
tunnel
valley
vara
vein
vitreous
vitriol
volcanic
whim
windlass
zinc

Municipal and Political.

abattoir
abutting
acclamation
adjourn
adoption
agitator
alderman
alien
alternate
ambulance
amendment
anarchist
anarchy
annul
antagonize
appointee
apportionment
appropriation
armory
arrest
assessment
assessor
auditor
ballot
banquet
Bertilion system
bimetallism
bogus
borough
boycott
buncombe
campaign
canard
candidate
canvass
catch-basin
citizen
clique
committee
constable
constitution
consul
controller
convention
coroner
corporate
council
credential
delegate
delegation
democracy
democrat
deputy
eligible
eloquence
ex-officio
extemporaneous
extempore
franchise
fusion
garbage
gavel
gerrymander
government
graft
honorable
imagination
legislate
license
lobby
macadamize
majority
militia
minority
monometalist
mugwump
municipal
nominate
official
partisan
patrol
petition
precinct
political
politics
prohibition
proxy
quarantine
quorum
reciprocity
recorder
register
representative
requisition
resolution
revenue
senator
sergeant
sewer
sheriff
socialism
suffrage
supervisor
unanimous
warden

Music.

accessories
acoustics
adjustable
Æolian
alligator
alto
aluminum
anthem
antique
amateur
aria
arpeggio
attachments
bagpipe
ballad
ballast
banjos
barytone
bass-drum
basso
bassoon
bass-viol
baton
bellows
bugle
cabinet
cantata
capo
cappo d'astro
castanets
cello
chamois
chimes
choir
choral
chord

Music—Continued.

chorus
chromatic
cithern
clappers
claratone
clarinet
columbine
concert
concertina
connoiseur
conservatory
contra
corduroy
cornet
Cremonatone
crescendo
cylinder
cymbals
diapason
diminuendo
double bass
drum-snare
dulcimer
ebony
Edison
equitone
euphonium
fanfare
ferrule
fife
flageolet
flute
forte
fortissimo
fret
fugue
gamut
garret-seasoned
grenadilla
guitar
gutta-percha
harmonica
harmony
helicon
hexagon
interlude
ivory
juvenile
kathoderm
kazoo
keyboard
maestro
mahogany
mandola
mandolin
marbleized
mazurka
mechanism
megaphone
mellophone
melodeon
melody
metronome
mezzo
military
minstrel
Mollenhauer
monopole
Morocco
musette
musical
musician
nickle-plated
nocturne
obligato
oboe
ocarina
octagonal
octave
oratorio
orchestra
orchestration
organ
Parsifal
pedal
Perambuco
phonograph
pianissimo
piano-forte
pianola
pianos
piccolo
polka
quadrille
quartette
record
reed
register
resonant
resonator
roll
rosewood
rosin
roulade
saxophone
sax-tuba
schottisch
serenade
soprano
spruce
staccato
staff
sterling
sticcado
symphony
swabs
tambourine
tempo
tenor
thorough-bass
timbre
Tourte
tremolo
triangle
trombone
trumpet
tuba
tympanum
viol
viola
violin
violincello
virtuoso
vocophones
vulcanette
wrench
wrist-rest
xylophone
zither

Famous Musicians.

(From Hughes' Dictionary of Musicians.)

Agramonte (äg rä môn′tā)
Bach (bäkh)
Beethoven (bāt′hō fĕn)
Bellini (bĕl lē′nē)
Berlioz (bār lĭ ōs′)
Bizet (bē zā′)
Brams (bräms)
Chopin (shô păng′)
Dvorak (dvôr′zhäk)
Gluck (glōōk)
Gounod (gōō nō′)
Gretry (grā′trwē)
Grieg (grēg)
Handel (hăn′dĕl)
Haydn (hād′′n)
Liszt (lĭst)
Mascagni (mäs kän′yē)
Mendelssohn (mĕn′del zōn)
Meyerbeer (mī′ĕr bār)
Monteverde (môn tā vĕr′dĕ)
Mozart (mō′tsärt)
Paderewski (päd e rĕf′shkĭ)
Paganini (päg ä nē′nē)
Palestrina (pä lĕs trē′nä)
Patti (pät′tē)
Purcell (pûr′sĕl)
Rossini (rôssē′nē)
Rubenstein (rōō′bĭn shtīn)
Schubert (shōō′bĕrt)
Schumann (shōō măn)
Sousa (sōō′sä)
Strauss (shtrows)
Tchaikovsky (tshä ē kôf′shkĭ
Verdi (vĕr′dē)
Wagner (vähk′nĕr)

Printing and Engraving.

agate
bourgeois
brevier
bristol-board
calendar
caret
clarendon
copyright
demy
edition
electrotype
folio
foolscap
frontispiece
glyphograph
italics
lithograph
lithotint
lithotype
mackle
nonpareil
obituary
paragraph
parchment
pica
photo-engrave
primer
signature
stereotype
vellum
vignette
volume
zinco

Railroading.

accommodation
acetylene
air-brake
alkali
angle-bars
apparatus
arc-light
assets
auditor
automatic
axle
Babbitt-metal
baggage
Baldwin
beams
bearings
billets
block signal
blooms
boiler
box car
braces
brake-beam
brakeman

Railroading—Continued.

bridge
broad-gauge
bur or burr
cable
caboose
cane-fabric
capacity
carbonic acid gas
carriage
casings
channel
chilled
coach
coke
collision
combination
companies
compressor
conductor
consolidated
Corliss
coupler
crane
current
cyclo
cylinder
depot
developing
diner
dining-car
dividends
draw-bar
dump-car
Edison
electric
emery
employe
encumbrance
engine
engineering
equipment
escutcheon
export
express
flange
flat-car
forgings
freight
funeral car
girder
gondola car
headlight
hoists
hopper car
hose-cart
hydraulic
icing
ingot
insulated
interurban
iron
Janney-Miller
jaw-plate
Jessop
jib-crane
knuckles
lap-welded
lathe
leashe
liabilities
lien
link
liquefying
local
locomotive
logging
lubricant
lubricating
lumber
machinery
magnetic
malleable
manager
metal
mining
mortgage
motive-power
motor
negotiable
nuts
official
operating
passenger
per annum
pins
piston
pivoted
pneumatic
pole-step
postal
preferred stock
presses
pressure gauge
purifier
railroad (R. R.)
railway (Ry.)
receiver
recorder
refrigerator
rentals
reorganization
rivet
rolling-mill
schedule
Schenectady
scoop
seamless
securities
semaphore
service
shaping-machine
signal
spike
splice
station
standard gauge
stay-bolt
stone-sawed
storage
structural
superintendent
supplies
switch
tariff
Tee (or T) iron
telegraph
terminal
terminus
tie-plate
tiers
ties
tires
traffic
transmission
transportation
traveling-crane
truck
truss

Railroading—Continued.

tubing
tubular
turntable
vacuum
valve
vestibule
viaduct
wardrobe
washer
water-tank
waybill
wrench

Religion and Theology.

Aaronic
Abaddon
abbacy
abbe
abbey
abbot
ablegate
ablution
abnegate
abnegation
abomination
absolution
acolyte
admonition
adoption
adoration
advocate
agathism
agnostic
Albigenses
Allah
allegoric
almighty
altar
altruism
anabaptist
anagoge
(ăn ȧ gō′jĕ)
angelic
anointed
anthem
anti-christ
Apocalypse
Apocrypha
Appolyon
apostasy
apostle
apostolic
apotheosis
archangel
archbishop
Armenian
Arminian
ascetic
Assyrian
Athanasian
atheism
atonement
auricular
austerity
Baal
baptist
baptistery
baptize
beatific
beatitude
Beelzebub
Belial
believer
benediction
beneficent
biblical
bigotry
bishop
blasphemy
Brahma
Brahmin
Buddha
Budhism
Calvary
Calvinism
Canaanite
canon
canonical
cardinal
carnal
catechism
cathedral
celebrant
celestial
ceremonial
ceremony
chapel
chaplain
cherubim
choir
Christendom
christening
Christianity
Christmas
clergyman
clerical
colporter
communicant
communion
concordance
conference
confessional
confessor
Confucius
consecrate
consecration
consolation
conversion
corporeal
covetous
Creator
creed
crucifix
crucifixion
curate
cynical
deacon
decalogue
deification
deity
demon
denomination
desecration
Deuteronomy
devil
devotee
devotion
diabolic
dignitary
diocese
disciple
discourse
dispensation
dissenter
divinity
doctrine

Religion and Theology—Continued.

dogma
doxology
dualism
Easter
ecclesiastic
elder
Elysian
Elysium
eminence
eon
episcopal
epistle
eternal
eternity
ethical
ethicism
eucharist
evangelical
evangelist
evil
excommunicate
exegesis
exhortation
fanatic
fanaticism
fiend
foreordination
Gehenna
gentile
genuflection
glorify
godhead
hallelujah
hallowed
heathen
heavenly
heresy
heterodox
hierarchy
holiness
homily
hosanna
humiliation
hypocrisy
hypocrite
hypostatic
iconoclast
idolater
idolatrous
Immanuel
immortality
incarnate
incense
infernal
infidel
infinite
inheritance
inquisition
inspiration
installation
intercession
intercessor
irreligious
Jehovah
judgment
Juggernaut
Koran
Latin
liturgy
Lucifer
madonna
Mahomet
Moloch
Manicheism
(man′i ke ism)
materialist
matin
mediation
mediator
Messiah
metastasis
minister
ministerial
ministration
miracle
missionary
Mohammedan
monasticism
monotheism
mosque
mythology
Nazarine
neophyte
Nicene
Nirvana
novice
oblation
offertory
officiate
omnipotent
oratory
ordination
orthodox
pagan
Pantheism
papacy
papal
Paraclete
paradise
parishioner
parochial
parsonage
passover
pastoral
patriarch
penance
penitence
pentateuch
pentecost
pharisaical
pharisaism
Phillistine
piety
polytheism
positivist
postulant
predestinate
prelate
propaganda
prophecy (n)
prophesy (v)
prophet
propitiate
propitiation
proselyte
providence
psalm
psalter
purgatory
puritan
rationalist
rector
rectory
recusant
redemption
regeneration
religion
response
resurrection
revelation
reverent

Religion and Theology—Continued.

revival
righteous
ritual
Sabbatarian
sacerdotal
sacrament
sacred
sacrifice
sacrilege
sacrilegious
sanctification
sanctimonious
sanctuary
Satan
satanic
scepticism
schism
(sism)
schismatic
sectarian
secular
separatist
seraphic
serpent
sexton
shepherd
sovereignty
spirit
spiritual
stygian
superhuman
supernal
supernatural
superstition
supplicate
Supreme Being
synagogue
tabernacle
Te Deum
theistic
theocracy
theology
trinity
triune
ultramontane
unction
unitarian
unity
Vatican
vesper
vestryman
vicarious

Religion and Theology—Canonicals.

(Full Dress of Clergy.)

alb
amice
apron
biretta
calotte
capouch
cassock
chasuble
cope
cowl
crosier
dalmatica
fannel
fanon
frock
gown
hood
mitre
pall
pallium
pontificial
robe
scapulary
scarf
stole
surplice
thurifer
tiara
tonsure
tunicle
vestments

Religion and Theology—Names and Sects.

Ana-baptist
Armenian
Baptist
Calvinist
Catholic
Christian
Congregationalist
Deist
Episcopalian
Gnostic
Hebrew
Huguenot
Jesuit
Latter-Day-Saints
Lutheran
Methodist
Mohammedan
Moravian
Mormon
Moslem
Mussulman
Pharisee
Presbyterian
Protestant
Quaker
Romanist
Sadducee
Spiritualist
Swedenborgian
Unitarian
Universalist
Wesleyan

Sporting Goods.

adjustable
amateur
ankle supporters
article
asbestos felt
association
assorted
athletic
attached
attachment
automatic
axle
ball bearings
bamboo
baseman's mitt
batter
beaded
bleached
boating
boxing-gloves
bronzed
buckle
buckskin
bushed bearings
butts
cable
calfskin
caliber
canoe
canopy
capacity
cardinal
Carlisle hook
carton
cartridge
catcher's mitt
celluloid
chamois skin
championship
circumference
clamp
cleats
collapsible
combination
compass
complete
corduroy
corrugated
corrugated steel
cotton flannel
creel
crimson
crochet weave
croquet
crown
cylinder
decoration
decoy
design
detachable
diameter
diminishing size
discs
drilling
drop forged
duplicate
durable
duster
ecru
effect
elastic
electro-enameled
embossed
enameled
equestrian jersey
Essex Kangaroo
Eton cap
English spikes
excelsior
extension
eyelet
facing
felt
ferrules
fielder's glove
flame-burnt
flanged wheel
flannel
fleece-lined
flexible
fluted
fly-front
football
forehead rest
furnished
galvanized
garment
gear
genuine
gill-nets
gloves
goal
goggles
Goodyear welt
guaranteed
guy-rope
gymnasium
hairline stripe
hammock
hand-forged
hand-turned
hank
heel-plates
Henley cap
Hockey-puck
homogenous steel
horsehide
hunting-jacket
hunting-knife
indoor
inflated
inner neck
insole
interchangeable
intercollegiate
interlock
interscholastic
interwoven
jacket
Jacquard weave
japanned
jersey
khaki cloth
knit caps
knurled
lacing
lacquered
league
leather
leatherette
leatheroid
lens
light tension
lisle thread
McKay sewed
machine made
machine sewed
mackintosh
magnifying glass
malleable iron
mallet
manipulated

Sporting Goods—Continued.

maroon
material
measurement
mesh
metal
milled edge
model
moleskin
monogram
morocco
mottled finish
moulded
nainsook
neck protector
non-elastic
Norfolk jacket
oar
oar-lock
Old English letters
oscillating
outing suits
oxford
padded heel
paddle
patent
pattern
paulin
pencil-line stripe
pennant
perforated
permanent
phonograph
pinion
pistol
pivot
plated
pliable
pneumatic
polished
polo
poplar
porous
practice
professional
pulley
pumps
punching-bag
quadruple
quality
quarter-sleeve
racket
rainproof
raised pillars
rawhide
reel
regulation
reinforced
requirements
revolver
ribbed
ribbon
rifle
rivet
Roberts stripe
rosettes
running-shoes
russet
scarlet
screws
seam
seasoned
seine twine
selected
semi-professional
separate
sewed
shaker-knit
shank
sheepskin
shield
silesia
single
skating
sleeve-bands
sleeveless
slicker
sliding click
snelled hook
socket
soldered
sole
specification
spikes
spreader
sprinting
sprocket
steel gray
stitched
stockings
strap
streamers
stretching
suspension
sweater
swimming
Swiss weave
swivel
tackle
tape-wound
tassel
telescopic
tennis
texture
thread twine
thumb
tights
tissue
toboggan
toque
tough
tournament
trammel-nets
traveling
trimmed
trimmings
trolling
trot-line
turnbuckle
Turner gray
twilled
umbrella tent
umpire
unmeshed
uniforms
university
valance
variegated
varnished
ventilating
vest-neck
visor
volleying
V-shaped
wading-shoes
warranted
waterproof
weight
welted seams
Whiteley exerciser
whole-vamp
workmanship
wrapped
wrestling
yacht

Stationery and Art Goods.

abaiser
abalone
album
aluminum
antitype
atlas
autograph
back-gammon
baseball
bas-relief
blackboard
blanks
blotter
Bohemian
bookkeeping
bristol-board
bronze
bronzine
buffer
cabinet
calendar
carbon
carmine
celluloid
cement
certificates
chafing-dish
chamois skin
chatelaine
checker
Christmas
chrome
chromo
cinematograph
clamps
compass
copy-books
cornucopia
correspondence
cowry
crayon
crepe tissue
cribbage-board
croquet
crumb sets
diaries
dice
dictionaries
dies
document
doilies
dominos
duebills
dumb-bells
duplicator
easel
elastic
enamel
engraving
envelope
eradicator
eraser
essay book
etching
euchre
expense-book
eyelet
fasteners
filigree
filing-case
finger-cots
floroscope
foolscap
fountain pens
fusian
garlands
Gillott
graphite
graphoscope
gummed labels
hammock
harmonicas
hectograph
indelible
initial
ivory
Japanese
japanned
jardinieres
kaleidoscope
kindergarten
lacquer
lignum-vitae
lithograph
magazine
magic
majolica
manicure
manifold
mantlestick
memorandum
medallions
metallophone
mezzotint
mimeograph
miniature
moistener
monogram
morocco
mosaic
mucilage
notarial
novelty
number
numeral
ochre
opera
palette
papeteries
papier-mache
passe-partout
pastel
pencil
peri-pearl
photograph
photo-mailer
pinocle
plaque
plate-mirror
portemonnaie
portfolio
portrait
pouches
programs
protractor
pyrography
quadrille
racquet
raffia
ramekin
receipt
recipe
replica
repousse
sandal-wood
score-cards
seal
sepia
shampoo
silicate
slating
souvenir

Stationery and Art Goods—Continued.

spectacles
stationery
statuette
stencil
stereoscope
stipple
stylographic
stylus
tally
tankard
taper
tennis
thesis
tinsel
tissue
toilet
torso
tourist
transparent
trial balance
trumpets
tubephone
tweezers
typewriter
Vandyke
vermillion
vertical
violin
visiting
wallet
water-color
wrist-bag

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